# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,784.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.



THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

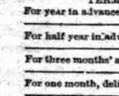
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."


## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, 6th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain G. N. Hector, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the 4th proximo.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

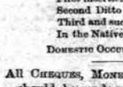
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to England, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
29th October 1870.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 8th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
27th October 1870.

### NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRASSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Further.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports, and also for Liverpool. They will further undertake to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles [ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £ 25 | £ 15 | £ 5 |
| „ Suez | £ 40 | £ 22-10 | £ 8 |
| „ Port Said | £ 42 | £ 24 | £ 8 |
| „ Marseilles | £ 56 | £ 36 | £ 14 |

Without Wood

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*, which are chiefly intended for the conveyance of Cargo, but have also limited accommodation for a small number of passengers.

A Steamer will leave Trieste on the 10th November, and return from Bombay about the 26th December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

| | Cabin. | Deck without Food. |
|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £15 | £ 6-15 |
| To Suez | £28 | £11-15 |
| To Port Said | £30 | £12-10 |
| To Trieste | £40 | £16-10 |

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage by Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, and a charge of 10s. per cwt. to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE :

First Class .....£13 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

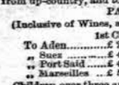
TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 29th October 1870.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

| Class. | Rewas. | Dhurumtur. | Oorun. | Hog Island. | Oolwa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| First Class | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| Second Class | 0 12 | 1 0 | 0 8 | 0 12 | 0 12 |
| Third Class | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 6 |

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY of MADRID, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1870.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

CIRCULAR.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., on the premises, No. 11, Hummum Street, a collection of books, stationary, furniture, &c., superfluous stock belonging to Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, changing their place of business to Elphinstone Circle, in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

N. B.—The above can be seen at the premises of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, No. 11, Hummum Street.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following :—

7 bales Grey Shirtings.
29 „ T Red Twist, Nos. 40, 50, and 60.
3 cases White Lappets.
5 „ Coloured Lappets.
1 „ John Graves Prints.
40 3 dozen and 40 1 dozen cases Lime Juice Champagne.
100 dozens White Stockings.
3 bales Twine.
100 cwt. Carriage Steel Springs.
7 bales Seed Bags.
100 nests of Tin Camp Kettles, 6 in a nest.
1 bundle Manilla Rope.

Positively without Reserve in small Lots.

12 cases each 100 Pieces 20 yards 40 in. White Jaconets, Nos. 75, 85, 95, 105, 115, and 125.

On account Shet Dnyal Buttonsee Soowalee, 8 Blackwood Carved Sofa Couches.

Bombay, 31st October 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

### RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by public auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, 31st instant at his rooms in Meadow Street, the personal effects belonging to the Estate of the late Major P. Hodgson H. M.'s 22nd Regiment Bombay N. I., deceased, consisting of blackwood furnitures such as tables, chairs, couches, sideboards, teapoys, dressing glasses, a large four-post bedstead complete, plated double and single light argand lamps, a set of plated spoons, forks, curry dishes, table cutlery, books, wearing apparel, cooking utensil and a variety of sundries.

ALSO,

A set of Staff Officer's uniforms consisting full dress tunic, shell jackets, waistcoat, black cloth coat, pantaloon with gold lace, saddle cloth, cocked hat with feather, helmet with plumes, forage cap, gold lace sword and pouch with belts. The property of an Officer who has left the Presidency.

ALSO,

By Order of Administrator General.

A small quantity of sherry belonging to the Estate of the late E. J. Howard, Esq. Also, a case of fishing tackles, complete, and a double-barrelled gun by Blessett.

On account of Malabar Company, Limited.

Two gold and one silver watches.

By Order of the Committee of Adjustment.

A few articles of sundries belonging to the Estate of the late Major C. M. Lewis, Bombay Staff Corps, deceased.

ALSO,

A set of Medical Officer's Uniform, the property belonging to an Officer who has left the Presidency.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 31st October 1870.

### BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5 Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of F. S. Leathes, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and HANDSOME ENGLISH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD and RICHLY OPEN CARVED BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Elkington's Platedware, rich Crockery and Glassware, Handsome Pier Glasses in gilt frames, best Argand Chandeliers, &c., and 4 not previously disposed of by private contract) Handsome Carriages, Horses, at Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd, and THURSDAY the 24th November, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned places, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of William Nicol, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, First-rate Cottage Piano by Cramer and Co., &c., (if not previously disposed by private contract) Carriages, Horses, at Pedder Lodge, Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 7th Proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Surgeon Major J. Mills.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome light English-built barouche, by Thorn, almost new, with a pair of grey flea-bitten Arab horses, and set of harness ; goes well in single and double harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1870.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Properties situated at Camathecpoora and Tanna.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 2nd and 3rd days of November 1870, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Purmanundass Jeevundass, Esq., and on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Thucker Damodhur Heerjee, Mooljee Moorarjee and Vasunjee Moorarjee, and with the consent of the owner of the said properties, Thucker Mooljee Moraijee, the following valuable Landed Properties at Camathecpoora and Tanna :—

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of November 1870, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 1—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or rope walk called Kundoree, standing thereon, situated at Camathecpoora, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 71, containing by admeasurement about 357-4-0 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—on the south by Camathecpoora Public Road, on the north next to the sweeper's passage by the property of Thucker Goredhun Bhanjee, on the east next to the sweepers' passage, by the property of Thucker Goredhun Bhanjee, and on the west next to the sweepers' passage, by the property of Camatee Eacoo Vunjaree.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd day of November 1870, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 2—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenement or bungalow and dwelling-house standing thereon, with an excellent garden, containing trees and plants of sorts and a sweet-water well in the compound (the whole bordering on the Government Tank of Tanna) ; containing by admeasurement about 2365 square yards, be the same little more or less, bounded as follows :—on the east by the Jail road leading to the Police Kutchery, west by Government Tank, south by Government Public Road, and on the north by the property of a Shastree.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Properties situated at Malabar Hill, Byculla, Naigaum, and Colaba.

On MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th days of November 1870, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Purmanundass Jeevundass, Esq., and with the consent of the Official Assignee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Thucker Goredhas Lecladhur, the undermentioned valuable Landed Properties :—

On MONDAY, the 7th day of November 1870, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 1—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house called Dhurumsala standing thereon, situated at the Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bhoolehswar, containing by admeasurement about 524 square yards be the same little more or less, bounded as follows :—on the north by the stone-paved passage, on the south by the temple of Marootee, built by Raja Coomber, on the east by the Dhurumsala and a passage belonging to it (into which the rain water, &c., of this Dhurumsala passes) of the late Jugrunath Sunkersett, Esq., and on the west by the public passage leading to sea shore and partly by the Dhurumsala of the late Sett Nuthoobhoy Nurdass.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of November 1870, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 2—1 that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, with a range of buildings called chawl with godowns, also large stabling for horses, cows, bu'locks, with cook-house and a finely built well called Vaz with out-houses situated at Byculla in the sub-district of Mazagon ; assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5, containing by admeasurement about 4240 square yards be the same little more or less, bounded as follows :—on the east by the property of Mr. Premchund Roychund, on the west by the Parell Road, on the north by the property of R. D. Sassoon, Esq., and on the south by Love Lane, Road.

On THURSDAY, the 10th day of November 1870, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 3—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, with a nice garden containing trees of sorts, paddy fields, 4 water wells situated at Naigaum in the sub-district of Mahim, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28, containing by admeasurement about 35,398 square yards be the same little more or less, bounded on the east by the Government Tank called Naigaum Tank, owned by the newly-built bungalow of Mr. Cowasjee Adurjee Choksey, and partly by the property of others, on the south by the property of the late Mr. Luximon Hurrychund, and on the north by the Naigaum Road.

On FRIDAY, the 11th day of November 1870, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 4—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or godown standing thereon, situated in the Island of Lower Colaba in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement about 333 square yards, be the same little more or less, bounded on the south by Manockjee's building street, towards the north and east by the property of Mr. Jasiram Sivlall.

On FRIDAY, the 11th day of November 1870, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 5.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or godown standing thereon, situated in the island of Lower Colaba, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement about 322 square yards, be the same little more or less, bounded on the south by the Manockjee's building street, on the north by the property of Mr. Javirchund Versey, on the east by the Gully, and on the west by seashore.

The above properties are valuable investments for capitalists. For all further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1870.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SECOND REPRESENTATION,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, 31st OCT.

GREAT SUCCESS ! GREAT SUCCESS ! !
BEAUTIFUL DANCES, GRACEFUL AND STARTLING GYMNASTS.
LAUGHABLE BALLET PANTOMIMES.
COME AND SEE THE FLYING TRAPEZE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dress Circle | Rs. 4 | Upper Boxes | 2 |
| Stalls | 3 | Pit | 1 |

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 sharp

T. WIELAND, Director.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To BRINDISI | Rs. 110 | Rs. 80 | To ROME | Rs. 123 | Rs. 89-8 |
| „ VENICE | „ 128 | „ 88 | „ PARIS | „ 206 | „ 156-8 |

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

FOR RANGOON.

With immediate despatch.

THE British Ship MARY ANNE. For Freight, &c., apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 3rd proximo, for LANDING COALS from Vessels in Harbour to the B. I. S. N. Co.'s premises at Mazagon. Terms and conditions of Contract may be had on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned will receive TENDERS up to noon on the 4th proximo, for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for DOCKING and UNDOCKING STEAMERS at the Company's Dock, Mazagon. Terms and conditions can be had on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY the 3rd day of November 1870 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1871.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 29th October 1870.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

Isaac Disraeli's Works, complete, 6 Vols., cloth.....Rs. 15 12
Malet's Overthrow of the Germanic Confederation, in 1866. 11 4
Sir A. Grant's Recess Studies ..... 7 8
Sir John Lubbock's Mental and Social Condition of Savages 10 3
Percy's Metallurgy of Lead ..... 18 12
Cox's Mythology of the Aryan Nations ..... 17 8
Castle's Law of Commerce in Time of War ..... 3 4
Lewin's Wild Races of South-Eastern India ..... 6 12
Hand-book to Grammar of Greek Testament ..... 4 12
Tanner's Practice of Medicine, 3 Vols. ..... 20 0
Austin on Jurisprudence, 2 Vols. ..... 20 0
Punch,—Jan. to June 1870 ..... 5 8
Wood's Popular Natural History ..... 7 8
Carroll's Adventures in Wonderland ..... 3 11
Parliamentary Report on the Abyssinian Expedition ..... 6 12
Fleetwood's Life of Christ ..... 2 4
Lindley's School Botany ..... 3 12
Handley Cross, or Mr. Jorrock's Hunt ..... 11 4
Thackeray's Miscellanies, 3 Vols. ..... 11 4
Do. Newcomes, Pendennis, Virginians, each ..... 4 4
Hardwick's Photographic Chemistry ..... 4 12
Francis on Angling, coloured plates ..... 9 8
Merrett's Surveying ..... 7 12
Friends in Council, 2 vols. ..... 5 12
Derby's Homer's Iliad, 2 Vols. ..... 15 0
C. Kingsley's Westward Ho ! Two Years Ago, Hypatia, Hereward, each ..... 3 12
H. Kingsley's Geoffry Hamlyn, Ravenshoe, Leighton Moore's Irish Melodies, with music ..... 10 0
Eastwick's Anvar-i-Suhaili, translated ..... 12 8
Commercial Code of Signals ..... 18 12
Baboo's Law of Bankruptcy ..... 7 8
Stonehenge's British Rural Sports ..... 15 0
Solbery Wells on Diseases of the Eye ..... 4 4
Murray's History of India ..... 12 12
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge ..... 6 12
Jennings's Rites and Mysteries of the Rosicrucians ..... 22 0
Roscoe's Evidence at Nisi Prius ..... 5 8
Greenlaw's Masonic Lecture ..... 3 4
Smith's Wealth of Nations ..... 7 8
Eastlake's Literature of the Fine Arts ..... 12 8
Lee's Practical Pathology and Surgery, 3rd edn. 2 Vols. ..... 12 8
Whyte Melville's Cerise, White Rose, Brooks of Bridlemere, Gladiators, Holmby House, Interpreter, Kate Coventry, Digby Grand, General Bounce, each ..... 3 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

## NOTICES.

INTRODUCTION OF NOVELTY IN INDIAN MUSIC.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

N. D. APYAKHTIAR'S
PARSEE OPERA, CONCERT and BURLESQUE COMPANY.
Under the distinguished patronage of
THE Hon. MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY
AND
THE Hon. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER 1870,
On which occasion will be introduced the Newly-composed Goojratee Opera of
ROOSTUM and SORAB.

Instrumental and Vocal Concert, &c., &c.
For further particulars see the Programme.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Box | Rs. 5 | Gallery | Rs. 2 |
| Stalls | „ 3 | Pit | „ 1 |

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOMBAY OFFICE of this Company is CLOSED from this date inclusive. All future Communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 1st October 1870.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st instant, for the works on CONTRACTS Nos. 1 and 2, between Saburmuttee Station and Veerumgaum.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th October 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NEW £20 SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SHARE CERTIFICATES on account of NEW CAPITAL CREATED in May last are ready for DELIVERY, and they will be issued to Shareholders at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on production of the Banker's Receipts.

HENRY P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Bombay, 28th October 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—For the convenience of VISITORS to MATHERAN, SPECIAL 1st and 2nd Class TICKETS will be ISSUED on and after the 1st November until the 31st May next from BOMBAY and BYCULLA to NAREL (for MATHERAN) at the following REDUCED FARES, viz :—

1st Class .....Rs. 24 | 2nd Class.....Rs. 13

These Tickets will entitle the Holders to make four journeys to Narel and back at any time before the 31st May next, and will be available by any Passenger Train.

The Tickets will consist of four Coupons available from either Bombay or Byculla to Narel, and four Coupons for the return Trip. One Coupon only can be used on one day, and they are not transferable.

Each Coupon must be presented at the Booking Office at the Station from which the Holder starts on the day it is to be used, in order that the date may be filled in. No Coupon will be recognised unless it is so dated.

Ordinary Return Tickets issued before 31st May next will also be available for the Return Journey within four days (Sundays being included) from the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th October 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—THIRD and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS.—A FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Company, at the rate of Rs. 21 1 annas on each OLD SHARE, and Rs. 12 7 annas on each NEW SHARE, will be MADE, at the Office of the undersigned, to the Shareholders of the Company whose names now appear on the Register, on and after TUESDAY, 1st November 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL,
Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th October 1870.

## NOTICES.

SEASON 1870-71.

### BADHAM and COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by F. & O. Steamers ; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

| | | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S | Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts...doz. | 50 | |
| BADHAM'S | Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs ... ... | 60 | |
| BADHAM'S | Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each | 7 | to 25 |
| BADHAM'S | Coloured Cambric Shirts ... doz. | 45 | |
| BADHAM'S | Super ditto ditto ... „ | 60 | |
| BADHAM'S | Fine French Cambric Shirts ... „ | 65 | |
| BADHAM'S | "Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink ... ... ... each | 7 | |
| BADHAM'S | Wove Flannel Shirts ... ... ... | 9 | |
| BADHAM'S | Silk and Wool Shirts ... ... ... | 9½ | |

SLEEPING SUITS.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S | Celebrated Wove Flannel ... ... | 18 |
| BADHAM'S | Ditto Silk and Wool ... ... | 20 |
| BADHAM'S | Ditto Spun Silk ... ... | 25 |

HOSIERY.

| | | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S | Fine Brown Cotton Socks ... | | 12½ |
| BADHAM'S | Superfine ditto ... | | 21 |
| BADHAM'S | Balbriggan ... ... | | 26½ |
| BADHAM'S | Fine Lisle Thread... ... | | 21 |
| BADHAM'S | Ditto ditto Striped ... | | 23 |
| BADHAM'S | Coloured Merino & Hose plain and striped ... ... ... | 15 | to 18 |
| BADHAM'S | Super do. do. ... | 18 | to 25 |
| BADHAM'S | Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Kincker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. ... ... per pair | 6 | |
| BADHAM'S | Celebrated India Gauze Vests ... each | 5½ | to 6½ |
| BADHAM'S | Fine Gauze Vests ... ... ... | 3½ | to 4½ |
| BADHAM'S | Summer Merino do. ... ... | 5 | to 5½ |
| BADHAM'S | Grey Merino do. ... ... | 5½ | to 6½ |
| BADHAM'S | Scotch Lambswool Shirts ... | 7½ | |
| BADHAM'S | India Gauze Pants ... ... | 9 | |
| BADHAM'S | Grey Merino do. ... ... | 7½ | |
| BADHAM'S | Super Gauze do. ... ... | 6½ | |

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Scout" and "Grosvenor," per doz. | 7 0 |
| Dux with Tie, Olympic do. ... ... | 7 8 |

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs ... ... per doz. | 6 | |
| Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders. „ | 6 | |
| White Irish Cambric ... ... ... „ | 10 | to 25 |
| White Irish Cambric, coloured borders... „ | 10½ | |
| Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched ... ... ... ... ... | 24 | |
| Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched ... ... | 10 | to 15 |

SCARVES AND TIES.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety | 2½ | to 3 |
| Fancy Romal Scarves for Knot or Ring... ... | 2½ | to 4 |
| Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties ... each... | 1 | |
| Black and coloured Eglington ... ... ... | 1½ | to 1½ |

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Umbrellas ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | to 16 |
| Walking Sticks ... ... ... ... | 1 | to 6 |

JEWELLERY.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Fine gold Collar Studs ... ... ... each | 8 |
| Fine gold Front Studs ... ... ... per set | 12 to 45 |
| Fine gold Links ... ... ... ... „ | 12 to 30 |
| Fine gold Solitaires ... ... ... ... „ | 15 to 35 |

Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on 

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Spinning shares active, Land shares closed dull.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| number of Shares. | Nomal. value per sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct | Agra Bank | * 100 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 9 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,450 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New .. | 522½ |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | do. | Ditto 2nd Ins. Issue | 162½ |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 12 p.ct. | Ditto of Madras | 1,650 |
| 30,000 | 25 | all | 5 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China | 265 |
| 20,000 | 275 | all | 12 p.ct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank. | 370 |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | nil | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 150 |
| 37,000 | 250 | 125 | 5 p.ct. | National Bank of India. | 119 |
| 6,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 425 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 2,500 | all | Rs. 70 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,565 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | | Freee Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 158 |
| 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | Nil | Mazegon Land | 1,015 |
| 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,400 | Nil | Port Canning | 265 |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 50 | Albert Mills Co. | 1,250 nl. |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 125p.c | Alliance Spinning | 2,360 |
| 100 | 5,000 | all | ... | Bombay | 3,000 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 250 | ... | Bombay United | 915 |
| 60 | 150 | 150 | ... | Broach Mills | 180 |
| 800 | 250 | 50 | ... | Do. New | 100 |
| 800 | 5,000 | all | 10 | Dhunmoy Spinning | 2,025 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 150 p.c | Great Eastern | 1,560 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 80 p.c | Manockji Petit's* | 975 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 80 p.c | Oriental | 1,960 |
| 600 | 2,500 | 2,300 | ... | Royal | 1,450 |

*Purchaser for the half-year.

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | £20 | 18.3.0 | 5 p. c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock |
| ... | £25 | 109.1.0 | do. | Do. New 4209 shares |
| ... | £ 0 | 43.10.2 | do. | Do. |
| ... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. |
| ... | £18 | 195.5.1 | do. | Do. New Shares |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 237 | |
| | 118 | |
| | 1,100 | |
| | 200 | |

#### COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 5,250 | 2,250 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co. | 140 |
| | 25 | 17 10 0 | 4 | Bengal S. S. | 0 |
| | 5,000 | 7,000 | ... | Bombay Sh. | 55 |
| 12,800 | 1,000 | all | 1040 | Ship's Ins. Land | 15 |
| 12,800 | 1,000 | 67 | 676 | Do. New | 15 |

### CALCUTTA.

*(From L. W. Tomlinin & Co.'s Weekly Circular, Oct. 26.)*

Many holidays have consumed half the week, still business is active in every article of export obtainable in any quantity, rice included, which is going forward freely to Great Britain. All the staples, jute alone excepted, are in short supply, and even the heavy arrivals of new jute are quite unequal to the present extensive demand.

The cotton season 1870-71 has opened by the sale of new fair Bengal deliverable in all December at Rs. 19 per B. maund. Samples of the new crop have come to hand, and the quality is everything that could be desired in respect of staple, colour, and cleanness. The crop is reported to be an excellent one, and provided there is fair weather for a few weeks more, a large yield may be confidently expected.

EXCHANGE on LONDON has established a slight advance during the week, and rates are looking up.

Sterling Quotations per Rupee.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills | At Six months' sight | 1s. 10 11/16d. |
| 1st Class Credits | Ditto | 1s. 10½d. |
| Document Bills | Ditto | 1s 10 15/16d. |

FREIGHTS have been quite excited throughout the week, and rates have advanced 5 to 10s. per ton contrary to the expectations of nearly everybody, and we think they will come down again much in the same manner. The excitement has been mainly if not altogether caused by the large quantity of jute going forward to Great Britain, for, as a matter of fact, this is the only staple in large supply. Jute to Dundee is £3-2-6 in iron vessels, and £2-16-3 in wooden. Rates to London are—per steamer viâ Suez Canal, tea £3-15, seeds £3-10, and jute £3-5;—per sailing vessel, seeds £3, jute £2-17-6, rice £2-2-6, and saltpetre £1-10. These are high rates considering the present high cost of produce, and especially so since the latter has not declined while the former has advanced; this is particularly noticeable in jute. Rates to America have likewise advanced, viz., $10 to 10½ seeds and measurement goods. The disengaged tonnage in port is 29,000 tons.

INDIGO.—Estimates for the approaching season are now reduced to 90 to 93,000 factory maunds, although it is only two months since the prophets put down the probable outturn of the year's crop at 110,000—a most unfortunate mistake considering the position of the article in London, where the stock is large, and the consumption is being seriously curtailed by the devastating war on the Continent of Europe. Season's 1870-71 will open about the middle of next month, when the usual public sales will commence. Three weeks ago the particulars of a forward sale were given, showing a decline of Rs. 31 on the prices realised last season, since when no further business has been reported.

BENGAL COTTON has undergone quite a change during the week, and business both in old and new crop has resulted. It will be remembered that the staple has been neglected by shippers to Europe for months past, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the home markets and the high prices demanded by the native dealers; stocks were allowed to accumulate in the hope that some favourable alteration would take place in the home science, which did not the old crop before the new crop comes to hand, especially as the year's out-turn of cotton promises to be large and good. Sales have occurred in old fair at Rs 17 to 17-10, and in new fair for delivery in all December at Rs. 19 per B. maund in screwed bales.

LIGHT GUNNY CLOTH FOR INDIAN COTTON BALES.—Further orders are in course of execution for Bombay, Rangoon and the Coast at 1½ annas per yard of 29 inches wide.

GUNNY BAGS are cheap at present considering the high figure of jute and the slight prospect of lower prices this season, and shall there be the least improvement in demand either for local use or for export, prices must advance 3 to 5 Rs. per 100. The present prices are—C. quality, 40 by 28, Rs. 29; D. quality, 40 by 29, Rs. 25; and F. quality, 40 by 29, Rs. 21.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 29.

McCutchan, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Aden.
McCulden, Ensign, Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from Aden.
Fairbrother, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Smith, Ensign, 38th Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Dunsterville, C.S.I., Colonel, Commissary General of the Army, to rejoin, from Aden.
Gamble, Quartermaster, 62nd Regiment, on retirement, from Lucknow.
Thoyts, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Farrer, Major, 21st Madras Native Infantry, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 29.

Newport, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Douglas, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 44th Bengal N. I., to rejoin, to Allahabad.

OCTOBER 30.

Armstrong, Lieutenant, Queen's Regt., on leave, to England.
Heaviside, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.
Farrer, Major, 21st Madras Infantry, on leave, to Jubbulpore.
Thoyts, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Baroda.
Collingwood, Captain, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Cureton, Major-General, B. Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Gordon, Major, Cantonment Magistrate, on furlough, to England.
Hunter, Lieutenant-Colonel, 36th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Hawkes, Captain, 56th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Garden, Surgeon, Superintendent General of Vaccination, Punjab, on medical certificate, to England.

### ORDER BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 18th October 1870.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES—STAFF.

With reference to G. O. 62 of 1870, the following copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 97, dated the 6th September 1870, is published for information:—

"In reply to your letter No. 3383, dated 17th August 1870, I am directed to state, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, that an officer acting in a higher appointment can only receive the half staff of his permanent appointment and the half staff of that in which he is actually acting. He relinquishes all claim to the staff pay of any intermediate grades or appointments in which he may have temporarily acted."

### BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

*(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 26.)*

Mr. Charles Dickinson Field, M.A., LL.B., and Ld.D., to officiate, temporarily, as Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, in the second grade.

Captain Ninian Lewis, Assistant Commissioner of Gobindpore, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Hazareebagh.

Mr. Henry William Mackenzie, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to have charge of the Sub-division of Gobindpore, in Maunbhoom.

Mr. Francis Johnston Graham Campbell, Assistant Magistrate of Kishengunge, to have charge of the Sub-division of Scoposl, in Bhaugulpore.

Mr. John Charles Veasey, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Kishengunge, in Purneah.

Mr. Archibald Colin Campbell, Assistant Commissioner of Burp tsah, in Kamroop, leave for one month, from the 1st November, subsequent date.

Mr. Henry Fitzmaurice John Kean, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, for one month.

Mr. Anthony Patrick Macdonnell, officiating Joint-Magistrate of Mymensing, for fifteen days, to enable him to present himself for examination in Bengalee by the high proficiency test at the examinations which will be held in Calcutta in January next.

Mr. R. C. Bowser, Civil Medical Officer of Rungpore, leave for three months, from any date after the 1st November.

Mr. L. R. Roberts, Executive Engineer, third grade, Third Presidency Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Second Presidency Division, as a temporary measure, or until further orders.

Mr. P. J. Neuville, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Third Presidency Division, as a temporary measure, or until further orders.

Mr. R. T. Smith, Assistant Engineer, second grade, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Dinapore Division, as a temporary measure, or until further orders.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

*(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, Oct. 25.)*

Mr. Heathcote Smith, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Cawnpore, one year's leave to England, subject to his passing the Medical Board, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

Mr. Cairnes A. Dobbell, Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad, two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from 1st November next.

Mr. Frederick Rowney to revert to his appointment of officiating Junior Secretary to this Government, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties by Mr. Auckland Colvin.

Mr. Alfred Wheeler, Under-Secretary to this Government, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 1st grade, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties by Mr. Henvey, and to be posted to Bijnour.

Mr. Mortimer Sloper Howell, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade from the 17th October.

Mr. Alfred Cotterell Tupp to officiate as a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2nd grade, vice Mr Thomas Grey Hanson, and with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of the office of Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore by Mr. Turner.

Mr. William Wolfran Gardiner Cornwell, to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2nd grade, vice Mr. Henry Francis Tyrrell, deceased, with effect from the 14th June, but to continue to officiate in the 1st grade.

One month's leave of absence, from such date as he may avail himself thereof, is granted to Major James Tennent Tovey, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Cawnpore Division, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board at Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on leave to Europe.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH OCTOBER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London... | Cotton | £1 12s. 6d. | p.ton |
| | Cases | £1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. | ,, |
| | Seeds | £1 | ,, |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. | ,, |
| | Wooden Ships ,, | £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Myrabolms & Coir bills | £0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Seeds | £0 15s. 0d. | ,, |
| Havre..... | Cotton | £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Coffee | Nominal | |
| Overland ..Steamers | | £2 10s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. | ,, |
| Liverpool viâ Suez Canal | | No vessel. | |
| China ,, | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 6 to 7 per bale. | |
| | ,, Opium | Rs. 2350 30 per chest. | |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 3 per bale. | |
| Calcutta ..Salt | | Rs. 3 0 0 per ton. | |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 15 charges | and Calcutta Port |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal | |

ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Kurrachee (s) | Cottier | Kurrachee, Oct. 26. |
| | M. S. Elphinstone (s) | Baillie | Goa, Oct. 22. |
| | Omar Pasha | Sullivan | Mauritius, Sept. 29. |
| | Sir John Lawrence | Stabb | London, July 12. |
| | Hawarden Castle | Jones | London, July 22. |
| | Victoria Bridge | Lawrey | Mauritius, Oct. 2. |
| 30 | Atlantic | Mallin | Liverpool July 2. |
| | Waterloo | Kelly | Liverpool, June 22. |
| | Nonantum | Norton | Boston, June 4. |
| | H. M. S. Jumna | Pickard | Portsmouth, Sept. 20. |
| | H. M. S. Bullfinch, (R. N.) | Lodder | Trincomalee, Oct. 15. |
| | Rangoon (s) | Baker | Suez, Oct. 17. |

DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Lord of the Isles | Craig | Liverpool. |
| | (General Outram (s)) | Teesdale | Cutch. |
| | Pearl (s) | Baldwin | Malabar Coast. |
| 30 | Columbian (s) | Stewart | Aden and Suez. |
| | Lightning | Husband | Calcutta. |
| | Gambia (s) | Burroughes | London viâ Canal. |

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Ellora, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Orissa, to China, &c.
Steamer Sturdy, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa.

### THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
25 Simla (s) ..... Woolcott ..... Suez, Oct. 2.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
23 Ethol (s) *..... ..... Liverpool.
Haffoghan ..... ..... Liverpool.

### VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1378 Balkamah, Poole—E. Bates & Co.
891 Caranjah, Glenderson—Forbes & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Steward—E. Bates & Co.
1350 Glensannox, Jenkinson—Lyon & Co.
1358 Jamsetjee Curestjee, Bale—E. Bates & Co.
759 Parana, England—H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.
1186 The Foundling, Varian—E. Bates & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1302 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT.

1439 Bellona (s), Williamson—Wallace & Co.
2089 Calcutta, Maxwell—Wallace & Co.
1341 Mauritius (s), Corry—Lawrence & Co.
1238 Queen of Australia, Page—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

511 Amicus, Dolbell.
570 Anglia, Burt—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
508 France, Exmelin—George Lockhart & Co.
1247 Lightning, Husband—Forbes & Co.
737 Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

838 Braemar, Griffiths—Owen & Okell.
934 Barham, Phillips—Stenhouse & Co.
1307 Inkerman, Kirk—Volkart Brothers.
1103 Seaforth, Terfry—Blackwell & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

674 Dunloe, Burns—Owen & Okell.
1088 Nora Greame, Copper—E. Bates & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

664 Mary Anne, Lovett.
1175 Tivoli, Loutit—Wallace & Co.

### NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIPS.

876 Copenhagen, Cowie—The Captain
507 Fluellin, Simpson—The Dubash.
1173 Oliver Cromwell.
1182 Pegasus, Powell.
782 Saladin, Rankin—Blay & Mackintosh.
158 Wilmbledon, Christie—Finlay, Clark & Co.

IRON.

1191 City of Madras, Jack—W. Nicol & Co.
1326 Gitana, Reed—E. Bates & Co.

FOREIGN SHIPS.

1273 James A. Wright, Morse.
607 Mars, Platta—G. F. Henry.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

525 Attrevida, Kindred. For Hongkong.
284 Bhownuggur, Nacoda. For Zanzibar.
687 Calliope, Symons.
989 Evening Star, Harley—H. Thavur & Co.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
664 Mary Anne, Lovett. For Rangoon.
460 Mary Mildred.
363 Prince of Wales.
74 Sallamuttee, Nacoda.
726 Ville de Metz, Nacoda.
836 Waterloo, Symons.
588 William Stewart, Cock.

### STEAMERS.

FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

2179 Columbian (s), Stewart—Mails 30th October.
1939 Golconda (s), Coleman—P. & O. Co., Mails 6th Nov.

FOR LONDON viâ CANAL.

1175 Gambia (s), Burroughes—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CHINA.

1676 Orissa (s).

STEAMERS NOT FIXED.

1727 Ellora (s), Hector—P. & O. Co.

### COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

329 Pearl (s), Baldwin.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1129 Abyssinia (s).
359 Martaban (s).

FOR JEDDAH.

535 Sir Bartle Frere (s).

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

583 Snipe (s), Browne.

FOR CALCUTTA.

891 Sattara (s).

NOT FIXED.

686 India (s), Grey.
897 Koina (s).
716 Nada (s).
604 Tilly (s), Hanna—Chunder Ramjee.

ROYAL NAVY.

H. M. Forte, (s), Commodore Heath.
H. M. Nymph (s), Wells.

BOMBAY MARINE.

Earl Canning (s), Tolputt.
Lord Elphinstone (s).
May Frere (s), Warner. (Yacht.)
Hugh Rose (s).
Sir John Lawrence (s), Barrow.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Gitana, 25 cases copper sheets, Stenhouse & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

France, 1 case quadrants, chairs, &c., Bombay Royal S. & W. Co., (Limited).
Stowell (s), 1 case envelope, 3 cases stationery, Shurifally Budroodin.
Ellen Bates, 80 packages clay, Dhurumsey S. & W. Co. (Limited).
Victoria Cross, 209 barrels Alum, Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Alunors, 220 cases brandy, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 2 cases Europe ornidine, Damodhur Narronjee.

FROM SUEZ.

China (s), 1 case printing books, Ardaseer Framjee Moos.
Hindostan (s), 1 case books, Jeevanjee Eduljee Sons.
Columbian (s), 1 case Europe saffron, Cama Rowjee.
Golconda (s), 3 cases cheese and bacon, Hormusjee Pestonjee Sons; 1 case watches, Rosselet and Co.; 1 case books, Jeevanjee Eduljee Sons; 2 cases tooth combs, John S. Elmore & Co.; 4 bales Europe hemp rope, Gaddum & Co.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH OCTOBER.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian (s), 26 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, John Mahomed Megjee; 6 cases fishmaws, Mutadenabhoy Soonar; 207 pieces elephant teeth, John Mahomed Megjee; 23 bundles elephant teeth, Ossman Bawanjee; 107 pieces elephant teeth, Ossman Bawanjee.
Dalawar, 15 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, John Mahomed Megjee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

J. C. Bottlebhoy, 100 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Vurdman Poonsey & Co; 31 bales cotton, Pairaz Chumsey; 62 bales cotton, Callandass Morarjee.
The Foundling, 429 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 128 bags linseed, Anundjee Purbut; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers and Co.
Caranjah, 125 ewts. buffalo horns, Hussun Noor Mahomed.
Glensannox, 75 bales wool, Yulubdass Jairam; 29 bales cotton, Shakaram Muncharam.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CHAUNTRELL—BOYCE—October 27th, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, F. D. Chauntrell, Esq., to Emily, the only surviving daughter of the Rev. Henry LeGrand Boyce.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—October 25th, at 22 Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of Fred. Roome Brown, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, of a daughter.
MANLEY—October 24th, at Kidderpore, Mrs. C. J. Manley, of a son.

DEATH.

CUDMORE—At Bhuderpore Factory, Edward R. Cudmore, aged 35 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

GODFREY—October 22nd, at No. 2, Ulsoor Road, Bangalore, the wife of Major Charles James Godfrey, Madras Staff Corps, (Cadre 10th Regiment M. N. I.), of a son.
PFENNIGWERTH—October 22nd, at Rundall House, Vepery, the wife of A. R. Pfennigwerth, Esq., of a son.
HOUSTON—October 16th, at Mysore, the wife of Dr. J. Houston, of a son.
WYATT—October 16th, at Palamcottah, the wife of Rev. J. L. Wyatt, Missionary, S. P. G., Edeyengoody, of a daughter.

DEATH.

TAYLOR—October 3rd, at Madras, Rosaline T. A.R. Taylor, the infant daughter of Mr. Richard Taylor, aged two months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

FERRIS—October 18th, at Montgomery, the wife of Major Ferris, B.S.C., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, prematurely, of a son, still-born.
MOFFATT—October 21st, at Saugor, C. P., the wife of Captain N. H. Moffatt, 1-19th Regiment, of a daughter.
McGLONE—October 25th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. H. J. McGlone, Police Department, of a daughter.
BROWNE—October 25th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. E. Browne, A. C. D., of a daughter.


# The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1870.


THE fall of Metz is the second greatest event in the campaign of 1870, the first being the surrender at Sedan. Marshal Bazaine, with his comrades in the highest military rank, Canrobert and LeBœuf, struggled gallantly against the inevitable for nine weeks. Practically their fate was sealed on the 20th of August, when von Moltke finally shut them up in the entrenched camp on the Moselle. On the 27th of October, not without abundant reason we may be sure, the lot, so painful to a soldier, had to be faced, and another army had to lay down its arms. The only true parallel is Sedan, and the only far off likeness to either is the fate of Mack. Napoleon, with 120,000 men, skilfully surrounded that foolish Austrian officer in Ulm; frustrated all his poor efforts to get away, and captured him and 30,000 men, 200 guns, 80 standards and 5,000 horses. Out of 80,000 men, against whom Napoleon manœuvred with 120,000, some 20,000 had escaped in small bodies; but the army, as an army, was completely destroyed. There was a moment when Mack, like Bazaine, might have retreated with excellent chances of success, but he missed the moment, and his able opponent never allowed another to occur. We may search military history in vain for any record of the capture of bodies as numerous as those taken in this war. The Germans must have at least 300,000 prisoners on their hands, including an Emperor and all the Marshals who took the field; and the quantity of military stores must be enormous. In addition the Germans have won five or six pitched battles, captured eight fortresses, and invested Paris. In not one instance have the French been able to make head against them in the field. And these stupendous successes have been achieved in three months of warfare. The results show, what could not have been foreseen, that the Emperor Napoleon and the French nation, not only made an entirely erroneous estimate of their strength, but of their military ability, when in July they challenged the German nation to battle, and when the Emperor took his son to Saarbruck there to undergo *le baptême de feu*. One cannot help feeling deep pity for the great French nation which has had to pay so heavily in the past as well as in the present, for running after false gods, for worshipping Napoleon I., the Apostle of Glory, and Napoleon III., who, like lesser men, believed in unlimited loans as the means of what is called progress. There are men who can combine a fervent verbal Evangelical creed with a credulity equal to that of being than the men they worship, are ever ready to apologize for their heroes with malignant eloquence which derives its point and its brilliancy from boundless as well as adroit misrepresentation. They are, on a small scale, examples of the men who, with greater powers and greater opportunities, ruin nations.

The surrender of Marshal Bazaine ought to put an end to a war which afflicts the world as well as France. There are now no valid hopes of ultimate success for the French. The Emperor sacrificed their regular armies by a mode of warfare worse than puerile, and by a selfish regard for his own dynastic interests. Had he considered the welfare of France more than his own safety he would have saved both the army of Bazaine and that of Macmahon. He might have retreated from Metz before the Germans concentrated on the Nied; failing that he might have fallen back skilfully on Paris with the army of Macmahon, a movement which even the tyros in warfare supposed he would make. Two hundred thousand regular soldiers manœuvring around Paris would have prevented its investment, and have forced the Germans to keep in great masses. It was to shelter an Army that six millions were spent on the fortifications of Paris; or, if not to shelter an army, to defend itself, a thing easily done, until an army in the field could move up to its relief, or operating on the communications of an invader, compel him to retire. It was never supposed that any commander would allow two great armies, the very flower of the fighting service, to be hustled into corners and compelled to yield, die violent deaths, or starve. Yet this is exactly what the Emperor, thinking only of himself, managed to accomplish, and thus it came to pass that Paris, with its circumference of fifty-six miles of powerful defences, found itself beleaguered without hope of relief. Nor have the Emperor's successors shown more insight. Instead of collecting every man and gun in the South, at the very earliest moment after the Emperor had sacrificed the last regular army, they began to concentrate behind the Loire; that is nearest to, instead of furthest from, the greatest strength of the enemy; whereas they should have been nearest to, instead of furthest from, his greatest weakness. But a Provisional Government at Tours had to keep up the heart of a Provisional Government at Paris, and sound courses gave place to weak ones, no doubt, also, for political considerations. It is too late now. General Von Werder's promenade towards Besançon has shown the weakness of the French on that side; and he is reported to be moving towards Langres. But if the Franc-tireurs and the Regulars had been strong enough to cope with Von Werder, they could not have done any harm, for there are now 150,000 men set free by the fall of Metz to march whithersoever the will of Von Moltke may dictate. Neither behind the Loire, nor on the Rhone and Saone, nor in the departments of the West and North can there be any force capable of staying the steps of Prince Charles and his great army. They can afford to detach 50,000 for the siege of Thionville, Verdun, Montmedy, Mezières, and still have 100,000 for operations in the field. It is quite true that no German soldier has penetrated south of the 47th parallel of latitude, that the bulk of France remains absolutely untouched, and that great fortresses and arsenals and large trading towns have never seen the enemy. But there is neither time nor are there men able to organise the available virile force of the nation. The army with the King and Crown Princes can hold down Paris, and with the force at his disposal Prince Charles might march anywhere and over any obstacle. And as the fall of Metz had been long a question of days we cannot doubt but that Von Moltke has selected the work which Prince Charles's army will have to do. With a force like that in the field the French cannot contend. They can gather nothing in the West, the Centre, the South or the North—so many points of concentration are in themselves a weakness—nothing able to encounter and defeat or even check the victors of Metz. Nowhere is delusion so productive of disaster as in war: and if the French persist in the contest they will do so under the influence of delusion. Henceforth they can only go from bad to worse; every day their weakness will become greater; and they may, in the end, be compelled to accept terms harder than those already proposed. It is a painful spectacle, but the French appealed to the arbitrament of war, and by it they must abide.

No one can now say that the Germans have not vindicated their right to dictate the terms of peace. The French nation desired and intended to dictate the political organization of Germany. They declared war with that object; and they intended to possess themselves of a part of Germany. The Court to which they appealed has given judgment against them, and the Germans, looking to the past as well as the present, have the right to take such securities as they think reasonable in order to put it out of the power of France to disturb the future. Europe will gain by German unity, which angry foolish people call the consolidation of the power of Prussia, and by the preservation and safety of that great bulwark of European independence on the Continent. Some lovers of paradox trace German as well as Italian unity to the Emperor Napoleon III. The paradox is true in one sense, but only in the sense of that line which says—"Blindly the wicked work the will of heaven." Italy and Germany have become united, despite the will of the Emperor Napoleon, not by its agency; and the power which sought to make Italy a collection of small states under its tutelage and for its profit, and endeavoured, at the price of a bloody war, to dislocate Germany, also for its profit, must pay the penalty of both self-seeking blunders. Happily Europe, more than either the victor or the vanquished, will secure the real gain.

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SEVERAL months have elapsed since Prince Alfred sailed away from Bombay. Before he arrived funds were raised in order that there might be a *tamasha* while he was here. The funds were entrusted to a Reception Committee, and the Committee spared no pains to make the reception worthy of the city. Now what we want to know is, whether all the money was spent, whether it was sufficient to defray all expenses, whether it was more than sufficient, and, consequently, left a balance? In short, it would be desirable to have a Statement of Accounts; not because we doubt, in any way, the Committee, but because it is only right that they should be rendered. We, therefore, venture on this broad hint, and respectfully suggest that the request it implies should be granted.

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WE learn that His Excellency the Governor proceeds to Mahableshwur in a day or two. His Excellency will return to Bombay at the end of November, and in the beginning of December will proceed to Kattywar.

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A MR. BAXTER, an employé in the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company at Loodiana, committed suicide the other day, by blowing his brains out with a revolver.

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THE Government of Bengal has approved of an arrangement proposed by the agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, for constructing experimental street tramways in Calcutta, and has asked him to request the Board of Directors of his Company in London to convene a meeting, with a view to expediting the necessary arrangements. The objections raised against street tramways for London do not hold good, says a contemporary, when applied to Calcutta. The streets of Calcutta are not so tortuous and overcrowded as to render tramways obstructive and dangerous; while at the same time the traffic is sufficiently great to make it desirable that it should be relieved. The end of 1872 is spoken of as the period when this scheme will probably be completed.

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WE understand, says a Bangalore paper, that at the general court martial that is to be held shortly at Bellary, the number of witnesses (officers) to be examined will be rather large. The court martial itself will be composed of officers from different parts of the Madras Presidency, so as to guard as much as possible against even the shadow of a biassed judgment. "The case is one, we may safely say, that will create great interest, and as the proceedings will be open to the public, we trust that either ourselves or our Madras contemporaries will be able to procure and publish a full report. [illegible] we believe we are correct in stating, in that very reprehensible system of 'nagging,' which we are sorry to observe has not yet quite died out of the British Army, and which young, hot blood, is never much calculated to stand."

### THE WAR RELIEF FUND.

WE have great pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the large sum of Rs. 400 (four hundred) from the native clerks of Messrs. Blaschcck & Co., as a contribution to the German fund in aid of the sick and wounded. The amount will be duly handed over to the German Consul.

### THE OVERLAND MAIL.

A FEW days ago a notification was issued by the Director of Post Offices in India to the effect that the sending of mails to England viâ Marseilles was for the present entirely discontinued, and that the route by Brindisi and Germany was substituted. It was then thought probable that the steamers of the P. and O. Company hitherto running between Alexandria and Marseilles would be put upon the Brindisi line for the carriage of the mails, but we now learn that this service will be performed by the steamers of the Adriatico-Orientale Company, the Bombay agents of that Company, Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, and Co., having received the following telegram from the Alexandria agent:—

"Until end war our steamers carry Overland Mail via Brindisi."

The closing of the Marseilles route will probably induce a large number of passengers to proceed via Brindisi.

### ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. BULLFINCH.

H. M. S. BULLFINCH, Captain Lodder, arrived in the harbour here yesterday afternoon from Trincomalee, which she left on the 15th instant.

### ARRIVAL OF THE 89TH REGIMENT.

H. M.'s Indian Troopship Jumna, Captain Pickard, arrived in Bombay harbour early yesterday morning from Spithead, bringing the 89th Regiment and a number of officers of other regiments. At the close of last season, it will be recollected, the Jumna proceeded home by the Suez Canal, and now after a fine passage and a stay of four months at home she is here again. The passage out was an excellent one, and in the Canal there was scarcely even a "shave." The Jumna brings 910 men, 109 women and 119 children of the 89th Foot—besides the officers and their families of that regiment and a number of other officers of the Royal Engineers and the army—and not one death has occurred on the whole passage. She left Spithead on the 20th September, reached Malta on the 1st October, Port Said on the 6th, and Suez on the 8th, leaving again on the 16th and, without calling at Aden, arriving at Bombay yesterday morning. We subjoin a list of the officers and their families who have arrived by the Jumna:—

OFFICERS OF THE 89TH REGIMENT.—Colonel W. Boyle; Brevet Lieut. Colonel E. B. Thorp and Mrs. Thorp; Surgeon J. Sparrow, Mrs. Sparrow and child; Major J. Panton, Mrs. Panton and child; Captains F. Maxwell and Mrs. Maxwell, J. Dunn, H. L. Harvest and Mrs. Harvest, A. D. Grer, R. H. Hubberstey, C. B. Hassall, and A. D. Murray and Mrs. Murray; Assistant Surgeons A. Long and E. Ward; Quartermaster F. W. Osborne and Mrs. Osborne; Lieutenants W. Sealey and Mrs. Sealey, M. Fawkes, A. J. H. Darby, Mrs. Daubeny and two children, D. Campbell, A. G. Godwin Haustein, A. Caddell, J. B. Ribton, J. Cuthbert, C. A. Barker, W. P. B. Bereton, J. R. McMurray, and O. Cox and Mrs. Cox; Ensigns J. Gordon, J. A. M. Vipen, E. C. Brown, R. H. Ellis, J. Boyle, and A. J. G. Anton.

OFFICERS OF OTHER REGIMENTS.—Ensign A. N. Burns, 49th Regiment; Quarter Master S. S. Alson, 109th Regiment; Quarter Master H. Woods, 18th Hussars.

OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Captains D. C. Walker and T. J. Twigg; Lieutenants R. T. Barnett, L. H. Crowdy, T. Glancy and Mrs. Glancy, A. W. Smart, H. H. Suttle, W. W. Whitford, T. J. Hewson, C. C. Rawson, C. H. Bagot.

The 89th Regiment will disembark from the Jumna to-morrow and proceed by steamers to Cannanore.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE WAR.

*By British Indian Cable.*

LONDON, 27TH OCT., 5-30 P.M.

The King of Prussia telegraphs as follows:—

"The army of Bazaine and Metz capitulated this morning. 150,000 prisoners of war were taken, including 20,000 sick and wounded soldiers."

[The above message has been delayed in transmission.]

*By Indo-European Telegraph.*

LONDON, 29TH OCT., 3-40 P.M.

The surrender of Metz was unconditional, and the officers are now on parole.

The Germans have evacuated Vesoul, and are proceeding westward.

Skirm

## THE ADMINISTRATION OF ADEN.

RESOLUTION OF BOMBAY GOVERNMENT, DATED 27TH OCTOBER 1870, ON THE ADEN ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

The administration of Aden appears to have been efficiently conducted, in all branches, during the past official year.

His Excellency in Council observes with regret what is stated in paragraph 36 as to the Shaik Othman aqueduct. The use of sea water in the preparation of the chunam would seem to require explanation. The formation of tanks in the Kussuf valley, will, it may be reasonably hoped, ensure to the settlement of Aden an unfailing supply of pure water. A copy of the letter of the Government of India, approving the scheme generally, was forwarded to the Political Resident with Resolution No. 2850 of the 15th ultimo. In connection with the scheme it is proposed to utilize the services of an officer of the Geological Survey of India (while on his outward voyage to India) for the inspection of the country adjacent to Aden.

The Inspector General Indian Medical Department should be asked for his opinion with reference to paragraph 69. His Excellency in Council thinks that a first class Hospital Assistant of experience should be permanently attached to the Civil Hospital. This seems absolutely necessary in view of the arduous duties of the Civil Surgeon. In this place it may be suggested for the Resident's consideration whether vaccination returns might not be submitted separately at the close of each official year for embodiment in the vaccination report issued by Government.

Copy of the present report should be forwarded to the several departments of the Secretariat, with reference to the sections of the report relating to them.

Copy should also be sent to the Government of India, the Secretary of State, and the Editor's table.

## BOMBAY.

RAO DHUNJUSHING BAHADOOR, a native Chief of Gujerat, arrived here on Friday evening with about one hundred attendants, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Byculla.

POLICE COURTS.—During the months of August and September last nearly Rs. 9,000 were recovered on account of fines inflicted by the several Magistrates of Police on offenders brought before them.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—On Saturday Luxmon Ramji, a peon in the employ of Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh, ship-brokers, was charged before the Chief Magistrate with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 390. After the examination of Mr. Blay, the Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Apollo Bunder this evening by the band of H. M. S. Forte :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Overture | Nabuco | | Verdi. |
| Selection | English Songs | | |
| Valse | Blush Rose | | Godfrey. |
| Selection | Oberon | | Offenbach |
| Quadrille | Como | | D'Albert. |
| Galop | Valentine | | Relli. |

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee committed on Saturday Janoo Naga and Petha Hukhma, Marwarees, to stand their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court; the first on a charge of cheating, and the second of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. We have already published the facts of the case.—Balla Gopal and Toolseyram Sudasew have been committed by Mr. Showell to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court; the first on a charge of abetment of the offence of enticing away with criminal intent a married woman, and the second on a charge of adultery and dishonest misappropriation of property.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Colaba Sanatarium on the body of Sella Lukha, a Marwaree lad, aged about eighteen years. The Marwaree kept an oil shop in a chawl at Middle Colaba and was seen alive and well on the previous afternoon. Early on Saturday morning a Hindoo woman who lived close to the shop called out several times to the Marwaree, but receiving no answer she became suspicious, and requested a Marwaree who was passing by to address Sella in his own language. The Marwaree did so, but the lad did not answer. Upon this the woman ran to the nearest police station and reported the circumstance to Mr. Inspector Wainwright. The latter immediately accompanied her and proceeded to the shop. He found the door closed, and bolted from inside. Having forced open the door he found the boy lying dead in a box in a corner of the room. There were no marks of violence on the body, except that both eyes had been apparently eaten by rats. The body was cold and stiff, and there was blood coming from the mouth and nose. Mr. Wainwright searched the room and found four packets, each containing a white powder. He enquired in the neighbourhood and learnt that deceased had been a quiet boy. The Coroner adjourned the case for further enquiry till the 5th proximo.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST, AND THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Gunnoo Buddoo laid the following information against one Gopal and Babajee Suddoo, charging the first with criminal breach of trust and theft, and the second with dishonestly receiving stolen property:—He said—"I am a labourer, and reside in Funnuswaree. About fifteen days ago I came to Bombay from Mauritius in company with one Gopal, Babajee Suddoo, and others. About six weeks ago I had embarked on board a steamer bound to Bombay; and while I was on board I suffered from sea sickness. My friend Gopal asked me to give my box containing several articles to him for safe custody. I did so, and he put my box into his larger one and kept the key with him. On reaching Bombay, Gopal, Babajee, I, and others took our abode in Funnuswaree. I afterwards asked Gopal to deliver up my box to me. He placed the large box before me, saying that my box was in it. This large box was locked and the key of it was not delivered to me. Two or three days afterwards Gopal and Babajee disappeared. I reported the matter to the police. Policeman No. 204 and a police naique accompanied me and they made enquiries into the matter. I pointed out Babajee Suddoo, who was then sitting at a goldsmith's shop. The policemen enquired whether he (Babajee) knew anything about the property, when he produced certain gold and silver ornaments, saying that Gopal had delivered them to him for safe custody. The policemen took charge of the ornaments and took Babajee to Mr. Constable Framjee Bhickajee, who sent the latter to Mr. Superintendent Brown. I charge Gopal with criminal breach of trust and theft, and Babajee Suddoo with dishonestly receiving stolen property, and pray that a warrant may be issued for their apprehension and a search warrant, and that they may be dealt with according to law." The Magistrate granted warrants as prayed for.

THE 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry left this morning en-route to Neemuch and Nusseerabad.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 29.

ANNASAHIB POORUNDHURAY, a Sirdar of the 1st class in the Deccan, died here on the night of the 29th inst., at his residence in Sunwar Pait.—*Ibid.*

THE detail of the 3rd Hussars, now at the General Depot, Poona, will march on Ahmednuggur via Seroor, on the morning of Monday next, the 31st inst.—*Ibid.*

WE understand that the B E Royal Horse Artillery will march from Kirkee on the 15th November next. The march of the D 18 Royal Artillery has, we hear, not as yet been ordered.—*Ibid.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief, who was to have left this for Mahableshwur on the 1st proximo, has postponed his departure for some day next week or until there is a break in the weather, for just now the late heavy fall of rain has made the rivers at Sherwal and Wyee impassable, as also the roads muddy and tedious to travel on, especially the track from Kowta to Wyee. The want of a flying bridge at Sherwal is greatly felt.—*Ibid.*

A "QUACK."—We have been requested to caution the general public of Poona against a person who goes by the name of D. Wright, M. D., Surgeon, and who bears the following description:—Short in stature, thin and slender in appearance, hair and moustaches light, and red spots on his face. This individual was a visitor at the Royal Family Hotel at Poona, and during his stay for five days he undertook to attend upon another gentleman visitor of the hotel, who was suffering with fever. The quack doctor instead of prescribing the usual remedies for fever, gave him frequent doses of laudanum, which made the gentleman comatose, and whilst in this state he searched his box and robbed him of about eighty rupees in cash and a silver watch and chain. This conduct of the quack doctor was reported to the police on the night of Wednesday last, but in the meanwhile (on Thursday morning) he left the hotel, under the pretence that he was going to obtain some money with which to pay the proprietor of the hotel for board and lodging, which he has not done, but has left a large deal-wood box containing a dirty shirt, a towel, a large chisel, and hammer.—*Ibid.*

THE following from a Calcutta contemporary shows that one of the exceptions in the Penal Code will have soon to be either qualified or done away with:—"A correspondent informs the *Education Gazette* that in a village in the district [illegible] half years old has just up to date of the letter doing well."—*Native Opinion*.

WE are sorry to learn from Bombay of the probability of Brigadier-General Stannus being compelled to relinquish the idea of resuming the Agra command. The state of the gallant officer's health is so unsatisfactory that his medical advisers urge his immediate return to England. He will now, like many others, feel the hardship of the rule that restricts officers commanding Divisions and Brigades to six months' leave with retention of appointment. Why it should be persisted in is one of those questions no one can answer. It compels weak or sickly officers either to resign or to return to India at a most trying time of the year at imminent danger to their lives. We are not yet in a position to announce Brigadier Stannus's successor, but think it not unlikely that Brigadier-General Walter, so well known among us when in command of H. M.'s 35th, may return to assume the Brigade Command.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 27.

KURRACHEE folk see the day of their glory approaching. On the 8th January 1871 (a Sunday!) the Governor of the Punjaub is to make his solemn entry into Kurrachee, and to take possession of it, as the third most important station under his rule. A frontier force of 20,000 men is to be established, and the works on the Upper Sind Valley railway are to be begun this season with vigour, surveys having been completed.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*, Oct. 29.

AFFAIRS at Muscat have taken such a definite turn now, that one may speak with some confidence now as to the future issue. Syed Toorkee at the head of a large body of men has attacked and defeated Azan bin Ghees, who has had to flee with twelve men to Khabora and from thence to Sohar, where he is now taking shelter from the wrath of the justly incensed heir to the crown of Oman. He is said to be completely deserted, whilst his rival, Toorkee, has multitudes of Bedouins flocking to his standard. It cannot be long therefore ere Toorkee will take peaceful possession of his own.—*Ibid.*

WEDNESDAY last was a first class recreation day for the girls of the Bandora Orphanage. They were indebted for this treat to the charity of Dr. Dallas, the President of the Society of St. Vincent of Paul in this Vicariate. Entirely of his own warm-heartedness he placed his house on Malabar Hill, for that day, at the disposal of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, who are in charge of the Bandora Orphanage. He made excellent arrangements with the Omnibus Company for the safe and pleasant trip across the island, and the result of all was a most pleasant holiday, the record of which is written, we are sure, on the tender hearts of the children, but more surely and to more purpose, in the Book of Life, to the credit of the children's benefactor.—*Ibid.*

## SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, arrived on Saturday last from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel Fife, Major Thoyts, Major Fairbrother, Mr. Smith, Mr. R. H. New, and twenty-seven deck passengers.

THE S. S. PEARL, Captain G. W. Baldwin, sailed on Saturday last for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Potts, Dr. Lambert, and twenty-four deck passengers.

THE SHIP SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 1,090 tons, Captain John Stabb, arrived on Saturday last from London with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE SHIP HAWARDEN CASTLE, 1,101 tons, Captain John Jones, arrived on Saturday last from London with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Stenhouse & Co.

THE SHIP OMAR PASHA, 820 tons, Captain Sullivan, arrived on Saturday last from the Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and cocoanuts.

## POLICE CASES.

TRESPASS.—Syed Lall Malin was charged on Saturday before Mr. Showell with trespassing in the compound of Mr. Watson, and was fined five rupees, with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment.

THEFT.—Mr. Showell sentenced on Saturday one Sunker Colla to ten days' imprisonment for stealing a cap belonging to Limjeebhoy Manockjee.

FIRING CRACKERS.—Two Hindoos charged with letting off fireworks in a public street were fined by Mr. Showell two rupees each.

## NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By the Home newspapers received about six weeks ago the public have been informed that the postage on English newspapers throughout the United Kingdom was reduced from one to a half penny—an immense advantage to the public, and one which, no doubt, the R. H. the Marquis of Hartington (if he be still Postmaster General) calculated would probably, by the great increase in the circulation of newspapers, &c., be also beneficial to the State. I have made this remark in reference to the article in your journal of the 27th instant, and do trust that the postage on newspapers in India may be reduced from one anna to half an anna. This would be worthy of His Excellency the Governor General, and would be accepted as a boon by all newspaper subscribers in the mofussil, for, as is well known, the postage from the presidency towns to outstations on newspapers, &c., is in some cases equal to the cost of subscription.

Please give these lines a corner in your journal.

Poona, 28th October. X. Y.

## FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO H. M. S. "CAPTAIN'S" WIDOW AND ORPHAN FUND.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| W. D. Aitkin, Esq. | 15 | 0 |
| Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia, Esq. | 20 | 0 |
| Amelia A. Harvey | 10 | 0 |
| C. A. | 25 | 0 |
| David Reid, Esq. | 20 | 0 |
| Greaves, Cotton and Co. | 50 | 0 |
| Captain Henry and Officers of P. and O. Co. | 418 | 0 |
| C. P. Cooper, Esq. | 10 | 0 |
| F. L. Latham, Esq. | 10 | 0 |
| J. Mayhew, Esq. | 10 | 0 |
| J. W. Orr, Esq. | 10 | 0 |
| Captain Fine, ship Mary Mildred | 25 | 0 |
| Mr. P. Barlow | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. J. Thomas, ship Romaine | 5 | 0 |
| C. H. H. | 5 | 0 |
| J. M. B. | 5 | 0 |
| Captain J. B. Poole, ship Balkamah | 10 | 0 |
| S. Hammond, Esq. | 5 | 0 |
| C. W. H. | 10 | 0 |
| G. Keighley, Esq. | 16 | 0 |
| Captain C. J. Botton | 20 | 0 |
| A. P. | 20 | 0 |
| S. B. Partridge | 20 | 0 |
| Colonel H. Cureton | 50 | 0 |
| H. W. S. | 10 | 0 |
| J. C. Colvin, Esq., C.S. | 50 | 0 |
| A Subscriber | 10 | 0 |
| "Edwin Fox" | 31 | 0 |
| R. MacMaster, Esq. | 10 | 0 |
| Bernard Kendall, Esq. | 16 | 0 |
| Editor "Daily Examiner" | 100 | 0 |
| H. G. Cook, Esq. | 20 | 0 |
| J. J. Hatmez, Esq. | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. W. L. Ffennell | 5 | 0 |
| Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq. | 100 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble Mungulddass Nathoobhoy | 100 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy | 100 | 0 |
| Khan Bahadoor Puddomjee Pestonjee | 50 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble Venayekrow Keshava Thurundwarker | 25 | 0 |
| Dhoondurao Chintamon, Chief of Sangloe | 100 | 0 |
| Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee | 15 | 0 |
| Colonel J. F. Lester | 25 | 0 |
| Major Battye | 100 | 0 |
| Dorabjee Sorabjee, Esq. | 10 | 0 |
| Colonel Schneider | 20 | 0 |
| Miss J. Tonkyns | 20 | 0 |
| Officers of Municipality, Bombay | 230 | 0 |
| Lieutenant T. J. Willam, R.E. | 10 | 0 |
| Captain J. W. Swifte | 15 | 0 |
| Lieutenant W. MacD. Robinson | 5 | 0 |
| S. S. Young, Esq. | 20 | 0 |
| Hon'ble P. Macfayen | 25 | 0 |
| G. G. Arbuthnot, Esq. | 15 | 0 |
| R. Arnold, Esq. | 10 | 0 |
| Sub-Conductor J. Thomas | 5 | 0 |
| W. Mackenzie, Esq. | 20 | 0 |
| Anonymous | 24 | 0 |
| R. W. Shaw, Esq. | 5 | 0 |
| Major H. C. Wilkinson | 49 | 12 |
| J. D. Mayne, Esq. | 100 | 0 |
| Major P. Saller | 10 | 0 |
| Subscriptions in Cuddapah | 90 | 0 |
| Col. A. C. Pears | 25 | 0 |
| Major G. P. Worster | 10 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. Kennedy, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles | 383 | 11 |
| C. N. | 100 | 0 |
| A Parsee friend of charity | 50 | 0 |
| A. B. | 10 | 0 |
| Collected at Kurrachee | 457 | 0 |
| Bombay Pilot Schooner | 15 | 0 |
| Commander Wells, R.N. | 10 | 0 |
| Total Rs.. | 3,415 | 7 |
| Sums previously acknowledged.. | 7,407 | 12 |
| Rs.. | 10,823 | 3 |

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian, Captain N. Stevens, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr J Durrant and Mr Neill.
For Suez—Dr Anderson.

## AN APOLOGY FOR "MR. KURSONDASS."

FEELING that the Paul Cliffords of the community have a right to fair play, we quote the following characteristic and hearty apology for one of them from the *Indian Economist*:—

"The sentence of 'three years' rigorous imprisonment' passed by the High Court of Bombay at the last Criminal Sessions upon one of the native Justices of that island, for obtaining money from Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co., upon the hypothecation of documents professing to represent cotton that was really not in existence, is open, we think, to objection from the peculiar circumstances of the case. Had Mr. Kursondass Madhavadass, the native gentleman in question, been a mere swindler, or his offence an intentional act of fraud, the sentence would have been just and proper. But Mr. Kursondass, within the knowledge of every man in the island, within the knowledge of the Judge himself who passed sentence upon him, is *not* a swindler. Although comparatively young, he has been one of the most influential men in the native community for some years, and has been so conspicuous for disinterestedness, purity, and modesty, and so earnest and self-forgetful in his efforts to promote everything that is good and to discredit everything that is evil in the community, that the ignoring of it all on the part of the Court lays, we think, its judgment open to remark. The line taken by the counsel for the defence, moreover, in refusing to plead anything in mitigation of what Mr. Kursondass had done, and the total silence maintained as to the facts of his past life, surely imposed upon the Court the duty of reviewing what counsel had left to make its own silent appeal thereto. The Judge was unequal to the occasion; and lost one of those opportunities which now and again occur to our judges of throwing a breakwater across the tide of unhallowed custom, and of awakening the consciences of mercantile men to the fact, that much that is done and allowed in business, even by respectable firms, crosses the narrow border line of uprightness. The Judge had before him a man greatly and deservedly respected, a Fellow of the University, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and this man disgraced and ruined by having availed himself *when in difficulties*, of an evil practice that prevails, we are assured, in every port of the world, a practice that commercial men resort to without the remotest intention of fraud, and which is so convenient in itself and so firmly seated in usage, that it is certain to die hard—if ever it die at all. The testimony of shipmasters is uniform as to the prevalence of this custom of signing bills of lading before the goods they profess to represent are on board. They tell us that the utmost pressure is put upon them in every port of the world to sign such bills. The practice is not confined to Bombay, but is universal: and the shipmaster who refused under all circumstances to sign such bills, would simply find himself without a ship to command. Whenever there is difficulty in getting freight, the master is required to be as complaisant as the agent thinks necessary, and if fraudulent intention is to be inferred from the simple fact of getting a shipmaster to sign such bills, then half the mercantile firms in a body would have to go to the bar. Mr. Kursondass' error was, that he was doing that in *difficulties*, which in such circumstances he ought never to have done at all. We do not suppose that any person in Bombay, not even the Judge himself, believes that he *intended* to defraud Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co. when he placed these bills of lading in their hands. He honestly intended to ship the cotton, but the disclosure of the Aurora frauds, and the incidental mention of his own name in connection with the cotton shipped in that vessel, destroyed his credit, and therewith the possibility of the *financing* upon which he was relying to make the shipment.

"This practice of signing bills of lading in advance has been no doubt constantly resorted to for years as part of that loose system, which in modern mercantile phrase goes by the name of 'financing.' Now *financing* is safe enough for the capitalist; but for a firm whose existence depends upon its credit, *financing* simply means walking upon a volcano. Mr. Kursondass was engaged in the business of *financing*, and it has betrayed him to disgrace and ruin. So common is the practice we are told of signing bills of lading in advance that the circumstances take the case, as it seems to us, altogether out of the category of fraud. There was fraud without any really fraudulent intent, and in view of this fact what ought the sentence to have been? Certainly not three years' imprisonment with labour. The only effect of such a sentence is to excite sympathy for its subject.

"Had Mr. Justice Green availed himself of the opportunity to deal a heavy blow and discouragement at the evil practice which had betrayed the man, the really good man before him into so dreadful a position, he would have done better for society—and *that* is the final purpose of all judgment—than by passing the exceptionally severe sentence he did upon Mr. Kursondass. We can hardly understand how the Court could pass a sentence of this weight upon an offence in mitigation of which so much was to be suggested. The jury had recommended the prisoner to mercy. They felt instinctively the difference between intentional dishonesty and the betrayal into crime of a man whose nature they knew it was to shrink therefrom in every form. Mr. Justice Green had a fair opportunity of bringing doubtful mercantile usages under review, and of strengthening the hands of honourable firms who only require to discern clearly what is right to make it their invariable rule of conduct. So important are the facilities which the practice of signing bills of lading in advance confers upon the merchant, that the community is greatly interested in ascertaining how far the practice is permissible, if at all. We may be very sure that the sentence upon Mr. Cursondass will not stop it. The most common form of it, we believe, is for the shipmaster to sign when the greater part of the goods are on board, or in course of shipment. Even in this case, it is easy to conceive of an accident preventing the completion of the shipment, while it would be monstrous to infer fraud when every material circumstance of the case is inconsistent with the supposition. The Court might have done the community great service, by pointing out authoritatively where the line was to be drawn between what was permissible and what was not. It seems to us that in such cases the rule for observance should be *the simplicity of truth*—an open statement of what the facts really are. If the captain sign for 1,000 bales when 800 bales only are on board, then let the bill of lading bear the fact upon its face, and say that the captain has signed for a thousand bales under the guarantee of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co. that the shipment will be completed. The document will suit the Banks just as well in this shape as in the perfect form to be supplied afterwards. Were such a course adopted, the giving a clean bill of lading when the goods were not on board, might be very justly ruled to be fraud. We pity Mr. Kursondass, and should be glad to see a petition for the reconsideration of the sentence. It seems to us that simple imprisonment for a year would under the circumstances of the case have met the requirements of justice fully."

## FUNNY.

(*Mitrodaya.*)

THE Princess Louise is destined for the Marquis of Lorne. If Argyll was big before this, the royal pinion in his bonnet will add six inches to his stature. At least humility is not one of the graces which adorn his Grace, and he may be able to sing with more significance than ever he dreamt of the burden of the old song:

"If it is na weel bobbit,
we'll bobbit again.

The times however which gives a Royal Princess to a Scotch Marquis peals forth the preparatory note of oncoming democracy. With the present sovereign may end most of the old Tory privileges, and the republicanism so rife everywhere, and which has saturated every hole and corner of the realm, which peeps from every new move of the people, may come much sooner than any of us expect, may level old world distinctions with the dust, and may bring in its train dis-establishment, disendowments, disseverance of all kinds of titles from the usages and customs of the country. Whatever befals the great country, however, we have the present union as much at heart as it is possible for such small fry as we are to have anything in that benighted region; and we hope the union will be a happy one, and realise the anticipations of all parties. We read such glowing descriptions of both that we fancy they were made for each other. So we conclude that Lorne could be for no one else but the maiden, although the Princess will and will not be the maiden forlorn.

MACHINERY IN JAPAN.—At Sakai, the port of Osaka for the largest junks, a cotton mill has been erected by the Prince of Setzuma; it has a 12 horse power engine, driving 2,000 spindles, and is capable of making 150 lb. of yarn per day, but there are no looms. The imports into Japan in 1869 included cotton manufactures, of the value of 5,251,324 dols; and woollen manufactures, 2,010,553 dols.; arms and ammunition, 1,857,625 dols. Imports of machinery into Japan continue—machinery for mining, rice-cleaning, cloth-sewing, sugar-refining, and the like, but not agricultural machinery; the primitive instruments of field labour are still used.—*Engineering*.

## THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(*Madras Times*, Oct. 25.)

UP till yesterday afternoon no bodies had been recovered, and the general expectation was that, if recovered at all, the remains of the lost passengers would be found rather in the river than in the wreck. The Collector has given orders to be on the look out all along the banks. The water seems to have gone down only two inches within the past twenty-four hours. The watchman whose duty it was to be there was at his post when the train got on the bridge, but like a native he ran away the moment the accident occurred, and he has not been heard of since.

It seems that the mails that have accumulated on the further bank of the Cheyair river since the breaking of the bridge did not come on with the train that left after a passage by boats had been effected. The Post Office inspector, sent to look after the mails, managed to cross the river in a massulah boat, but it seems he left the mails behind him. Seeing that a party of gentlemen crossed the river on Sunday morning and afterwards came on to Madras, there can be no good reason why the mails should not have been fetched across also. It is really time that the Government tried to infuse a little energy into the head-quarters administration of the post office. Depend upon it, they cannot permit the Postmaster General to plant his office on the tope of a remote mountain for six months in the year without impairing the efficiency of the service, if it were only from the effect of example. Subordinate officers, seeing how easily their chief takes matters, are not likely to hurt themselves with zeal; and at this moment the public are deprived of mails, four days overdue, that might have been brought on had proper energy and forethought been displayed.

## BOMBAY GOSSIP.

(BY THE "PIONEER'S" CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, 24th October.

THE presence of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen in our city for four and twenty hours was an occasion which the members of the Prarthana Somaj improved by asking that travelled orator to give an address descriptive of his visit to England and his impressions of that country. No sooner said than done, and those who did not hear the address delivered, including the whole European community of the place, have since had an opportunity of reading the essence of his eloquence in the papers. Perhaps it was but natural that what the Baboo said in England he should say again in Bombay, but his impertinent platitudes about the dress of English women, and his abuse of a fashion which has ceased to exist, are somewhat wearisome in repetition. If Mr. Sen does not like "trains" and "chignons," what of it? For my part I do not like, nay, I particularly dislike the shorn head of the male Hindoo; it has no fascination for me when fantastically treated so that it most resembles the wig of a clown in a pantomime, and is positively repulsive when decorated only by a scalp lock, yet I do not go out of my way to abuse it, and as long as it is not forced upon my observation I make no reference to it. It must be very gratifying to those in England who invited the Baboo to dinner to learn how he considered their feasts, and their manner of eating and drinking, barbarous. It is noteworthy that in addressing an audience of which he felt himself quite sure, he laid aside the very fine English with which he won the hearts of elderly maiden ladies at home, and spoke down to the meanest comprehension.

"I am glad I have run away from England. Oh! Indian curry and rice I must have them soon." A good many pearls seem to have been cast before one who could not appreciate them during the Baboo's visit to England. The *Times of India*, true to its instincts, has an article, which in type and position has almost the dignity of a leader, in which it hopes "Mr. Sen" will deliver impressions and opinions without reserve, and trusts that such an exposition will have the effect of inculcating toleration among our countrymen in this part of the world! The first part of the aspiration seems likely enough to be realised, but as to the second I confess I am not sanguine.

But I think we have heard almost enough of Mr. Sen. Now that he has returned to Babooland his brilliancy will not be so conspicuous as it seemed to be in benighted England; and as the manners and morals of his own countrymen, however much they may be in advance of those Western nations, are not yet quite perfect, there is work ready to his hand, with which he may well occupy himself.

Bombay is very torpid, and no wonder, with the thermometer at several hundreds in the shade, and the heat only one degree short of apoplexy, there is little energy to bestow on anything but the inevitable labour of existence. The band of H. M.'s Forte plays twice a week on the Apollo Bunder, and this situation, chosen I believe, because the number of the band is too small for it to produce a good effect in the larger area of the band-stand, is in some respects more diverting than the one deserted for it. Closely packed in lines the carriages have to stand quiet like good children while the band plays, and one troublesome horse would make sad havoc in the crowd. There is always a chance of a carriage backing, or turning over the Bunder wall into the harbour, and the uncertainty, whether it will be your dearest friend, or your direst foe, whom fate will assign as your neighbour for the next quarter of an hour, gives a mild excitement to your drive to the Bunder. But since all interest centres in Europe and the war, it matters little, or less, that we have no recordable events. I heard a lady speculate the other day in a very pretty way, as to the probable effect of the war upon fashions! No French Empress, no French court and milliners; it is certainly a serious matter. Shall we take our fashions from Germany then—if this war decides her to be the first power in Europe? We might do worse, and with prophetic eye I see a revolution in the world of furbelows and flounces. England, since the days of Wood, has never, I think, been able to decide unaided what she would wear. In the time of our grand-fathers, when satirical points were the order of the day, one was issued, which represented the inhabitants of different parts of the globe, comfortably clad in national costumes, the mode of which had changed little for generations, but an Englishman stood among them with about as much apparel on as a couple of bundles of clothes under his arm, and from his mouth issued these words—

"Now I will have this,
And now I will have that;
And now I will have
I do not know what."

With no dislike to fashions as such, and with a positive admiration to a certain point of the dainty devices by which a pretty woman's dress becomes the setting of a jewel, I yet from sheer laziness pine after an Israelitish garment (not one of Moses and Son's cheap suits), which would stand forty years' wear and tear in the wilderness, and a shoe which would not wax old in the same space of time. I met a middle-aged curate once who seemed clad in such a suit. It was a dress-suit by the way, and ancient as was its style looked at least thirty years younger than the year of grace in which it was worn. That man seen once, longer ago than I care to reckon, ranks now in my memory as one of the few heroes whom I have heard of, or known, during my lifetime.

There is at length a prospect of the New Sailors' Home, of which H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh laid the foundation, or corner stone,—I don't know exactly which,—being gone on with. A series of plans and specifications, prepared by a London Architect, having been found too costly and not suited to the climate, Government have directed Colonel Fuller, R.E., to prepare a design according to the requirements laid before the Committee by the Superintendent of the Home. The cost is not to exceed Rs. 2,50,000—of which, it will be remembered, the Gaekwar of Baroda gave two lakhs—and the work is to be proceeded with as soon as Government have approved of the plans. Meanwhile the site has not yet been decided upon, the petition of native house-holders in the neighbourhood originally chosen carrying weight enough to make a change likely.

We are now in the enjoyment of the Dewalli holidays. I am tired of admiring the energy with which the natives of this country fling themselves into their diversions. However many days may be allotted to an orgy, or a festival, it will go hard, but they contrive to ante-date the time and take a day of idleness or rejoicing in advance, while they are perfect masters in the jovial art of lengthening their days by stealing a few hours from the night. The industry bestowed upon beating the tom-tom during the next few days, brought to bear upon some useful art, would do much towards gaining a medal for some handicraft at next year's International Exhibition, but as it is, I fear, will bring no reward more satisfactory than the curses of those within ear-shot, who are foolish enough to think night is the time for repose and sleep. It is not always easy for the Western mind to sympathise with the festivals of Eastern superstition. Enquiry as to the meaning of symbols, &c., is apt to bring one to abrupt grief, but the *Dewalli* may be admired without drawback in its-if, though the gambling which is vigorously carried on as the chief recreation of the feast may not be altogether admirable, the worship of Lakshmi, the goddess of prosperity, and as it is by sacrificial cleanliness, white-washing and lamp-burning, is a pretty sight enough, and one present it to the innocent eyes of our little children once a year as their greatest treat. By what magic the dull, dirty street of ordinary life brightens into an enchanted scene they never stop to ask, but I always wonder whence come the thousands of pictures of all kinds, upon which the ten thousands of lights glitter and gleam, and where they are hidden for the other fifty-one weeks in the year. While the Hindoo worships Lakshmi according to tradition, our worship of the goddess of getting-on, a corresponding European deity, I take it—whom we serve with rites as cruel as those of Bhowani—is suspended, and Banks and Public Offices are closed for three days. Driving along the Queen's Road,—the fashionable drive of Bombay,—which is still deserted by the Hindoo burning-ground, and where it is impossible to avoid witnessing the revolting ceremonial which concludes the Hindoo's earthly career—at this season these jovial bon-fires and the squibs and crackers of the *Dewalli* carry one back to school-days, and the "fifth." By the way, the "looped and windowed raggedness" of the preposterous gunny-bag screen which is still doing duty for the promised wall is no screen at all, and I suppose another protest will be necessary before we can hope to get this very decided nuisance hidden.

A few days ago there was an alarm of cholera in the Fort, five or six cases having terminated fatally in a day or two. It would seem to have subsided; at any rate the public has heard no more of it, though the weather has been so terribly close and thunderous, that I should not be astonished to hear that all the plagues of Egypt had broken out together.

## ENTRIES TO 20TH OCTOBER FOR 16TH LANCERS STEEPLE CHASES.

(BANGALORE.)

THE MUSTER STAKES.

Mr. McCausland's.... br. aus. g. Finn MaCoul.
" Major's ..... ch. aus. h. Harkaway.
" Drummond's .... g. aus. g. Pickles.
" Hartigan's..... ch. aus. g. Guy Fawkes.
Capt. Agnew's ..... ch. aus. m. Queen of Hearts.
Mr. Smythe's..... g. aus. m. Vesta.
" Wynter's..... br. aus. g. Fiddle Head.

E. H. MAUNSELL, Honorary Secretary.

## CAWNPORE TENT CLUB CUP.

THE following is published by the *Pioneer* the result of the running for the "Cawnpore Tent Club Cup":—

| | |
|---|---|
| Weatherby | 1 |
| Vesper | 2 |
| Killiecrankie | 3 |

## PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA.

ADDITIONAL LIST of Passengers per s. s. Mooltan:—

For Madras—Mr W B Melville.
For Galle—Mr Cresswell and native man servant.
For Melbourne—Mr David Warner.
For Southampton—Col and Mrs Nuttall, infant, child and ayah, Mr Lang, and Mrs Douglass.

## ARMY AGENTS vs. POST OFFICE.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, Oct. 25.)

WE draw the attention of our readers to the following extraordinary case. The names, however, of the persons concerned are, for obvious reasons, suppressed for the present:—

An officer residing in the Punjab, whose family is in England, was much astonished about five months ago at the total cessation of all correspondence from his family in England; remittances were not acknowledged, and no notice was apparently taken of his letters which had been despatched weekly.

The unfortunate husband not having received any letters from England from early in June till about the latter end of July, ceased writing to his family, being under the impression that he was forgotten. The officer's letters had been pretty regularly forwarded to him by his agents in Calcutta from December 1869 to the beginning of June 1870.

On receipt of a telegram from England about a week ago with the information that letters had been regularly written to him by each mail from May last, he was induced to telegraph to his agents in Calcutta asking whether any home letters had been forwarded to him early in June, as none had been received. The answer was, "18 of your letters returned to us by dead-letter office are sent to-day registered."

This, of course, caused the officer to submit his complaint to the Postmaster General of the Punjab, as the officer in question had not left his station for a day from 1st January to 15th October 1870, and all his other correspondence had been delivered regularly. The Postmaster-General's reply was most courteous. With every wish to afford the fullest satisfaction to the aggrieved officer, he requested that the agents be desired to forward the original covers in which the letters had been forwarded from Calcutta bearing the mark of the dead-letter office, as without these covers there would not be sufficient proof to attach blame to the Post Office whence they had been returned. The 18 missing letters, but not the "dead-letter office" covers, have been already received, and having been favoured with an inspection of them, there can only be but one opinion on the subject, which we, however, refrain from expressing until further particulars reach us.

It is possible that the much-abused Post Office is, in this particular instance, free from all blame, and we may hear before long of a suit being instituted in the High Court at Calcutta to recover damages from a respectable Calcutta branch of a London agency for having been the cause of entirely severing all connection by correspondence between a husband in India and his wife and family in England from May till 22nd October, besides having caused delay in answering a lawyer's letter regarding an important business transaction, and in other respects caused expenses which might otherwise have been avoided. We beg our readers to suspend judgment until all the particulars of this very extraordinary case are laid before the public.

## BARRACKPORE RACES.

FIRST DAY: MONDAY, 24TH OCTOBER 1870.

THIS now popular meet was looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure by the residents of Calcutta, the sporting community, and of course by the good folks of Barrackpore.

A splendid programme was provided and the entries were numerous.

A number of well-known horses put in appearance, besides new ones, which had been well tried in private. The weather, which had been fine for a month previously, changed suddenly on the morning of the first day, and heavy rain fell from daylight until about 2 o'clock, when it cleared up fortunately, but the Calcutta ladies were prevented from attending. Barrackpore and Tittaghur were strongly represented, and on the Stands was a fair sprinkling of ladies. These had been renovated and a large mound erected, from which a perfect view of the course was obtained. Great credit is due to the Honorary Secretaries for the perfect arrangements made for the convenience of all.

Punctually at 3 o'clock the bell rang for the St. Leger.

The St. Leger.—R. C. (1½ miles and 77 yards). For all maidens. Weight for age and class. Rs. 400 added.

Mr. Henry's b. aus. g. Bolivar, 8st. 13lbs., Gooch... 1
Mr. Johnston's b. aus. g. Lunatic, 9st. 3lbs. Keats ... 2
Messrs. Arthur and John's b. aus. g. Planet, 9st. 3lbs. Donaldson ..... 3
Mr. John Frost's b. aus. g. Volunteer, 9st. 3lbs. Fleming ..... 4
Mr. Roberts' ch. aus. g. Rob Roy, 8st. 13lbs., Croply. 5

Betting even on Lun

with the kafilas on their way down to the plains. With reference to the planters it is a mistake, because they have no chance of getting money for their tea, but must take the value in kind, *i.e.*, a dozen or a score of wild ponies which they can never sell, or bales of silk which spoil on their hands: whereas if Government gave them even a small amount of encouragement to take their tea to Umritsur, they would get rupees from the Yarkundees, as well as from visitors from all other parts of the Punjab; and if they did not sell a single box, the tea would be sent to Calcutta or Bombay for sale by agents in the usual way.

With reference to the Umritsur merchants and shroffs, whose presence could make the present fair a success, it is after all a hardship on them to invite them to leave their business and come so far away for goods which must eventually come in the course of the winter to their own doors. It appears that the medium of exchange is one of the chief difficulties.

We hope to see this gradually removed, but at present the bargaining is rather a hazardous speculation on the part of Indian buyers. One man has arrived in Palumpore, whose experience might be turned to good account. He is a Yarkundee merchant of some standing, who came down last autumn and has since visited the chief towns of India, as well as Mecca, to which he made the pilgrimage. He has brought five thousand rupees worth of goods of sorts; and if the old proverb is true about those who have made the said pilgrimage, he will probably give his more unsophisticated brethren a few wholesome lessons as to the real value of their goods.

The neighbouring Rajahs generally come with their followers; the Kangra planters make it an occasion for meeting together, all dhurmsala packs up and comes along, each doolie followed by a coolie with a croquet box; and, so far as amusement goes, fair time in the lovely station of Palumpore is a happy release from *ennui*.

We trust the effort this year to drive dull care away may be as successful as ever.

## INDIAN ITEMS.

THE PUNJAB POSTMASTER.

It is understood that Major Lane, Postmaster General of the Punjab, is going home on furlough. Mr. Moore is named as his probable successor.

A NEW EMPLOYMENT FOR PRISONERS.

From an advertisement in the local paper, issued by the Jailor of the Dacca jail, it appears that the prisoners are employed in the manufacture of soda-water, lemonade, and other effervescing drinks, the "quality of which is guaranteed, and a liberal reduction made to the trade."

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN MYSORE.

We hear it stated that Captains Tredway Clarke and Gompertz, and Lieut. Gordon Cumming, are likely to take leave. Captain R. A. Cole will shortly revert to the charge of the Nundidrog Division, Major J. A. Campbell returning to his office of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.—*Bangalore Herald.*

BABOO K. C. SEN.

A public reception, we understand, was given on Monday at Belgatchia Villa to the "Great Hindoo Reformer" on his return from England. The friends of the Baboo gave him a cordial greeting, and there were doubtless mutual congratulations between the Baboo and his friends.—*Indian Daily News*, Oct. 26.

INDIA'S TWO GREAT WANTS.

Drainage and education are, according to the Social Science Association, the two great wants of India,—and, if anything, the former is considered the greater of the two. "The native of the plains of India," so said a *savant* at Newcastle, "is described as being habitually dirty, idle and apathetic," and it "the cause of excessive disease in the Indian climate" is—filth. And we think the *savant* who said that was not far wide of the truth.—*Pioneer.*

MILITARY RELIEFS.

Two of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers have been engaged to convey the troops which have been ordered to proceed early next year to Burmah, Fort Blair, and the Straits' Settlements. The rates has been fixed at rupees twenty-four per ton per mensem, exclusive of provisions and coal. The agents of the company have also agreed to supply as much coal as may be required at the rate of twenty rupees a ton.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 24.

A RAFFLE.

The St. Vincent's home raffle, which we have advertised so long, came off on Monday last (October 24) at the home in Calcutta. The throwing commenced simultaneously at ten different tables—there being one throw of three dice for each ticket. The maximum—three sixes—was scored no less than 28 times, so that a second throwing was begun, the lucky man, number 3,569, being the Banian of the Oriental Bank, Baboo Issur Chunder Bhose.—*Pioneer.*

BURMAH.

On the 3rd of September, some of the Rev. Mr. Marks' pupils at Mandalay were invested by the King with the Order of the Tsalway of Nine Strands. His Majesty, we also learn, has informed the Political Agent that there is no truth in the report that he had ordered a large body of men to be raised on the Munnipore frontier. Possibly the report owed its origin to His Majesty's having put outposts along the Kyendwen river and the Munnipore frontier to prevent dacoity and robbery.

MR. WHITLEY STOKES.

We agree in thinking with the *Indian Daily News* that whilst few men so much deserve an increase to their pay as Mr. Whitley Stokes, the mode in which it has been done, by a mere change of official designation, is open to objection. Mr. W. Stokes is not only an eminent *savant*, but as an energetic and able official emphatically *sans peur et sans reproche*. To him an increase of pay is only part of the recognition due to his services, but to make it depend on a change of designation, without a change of work, is not the most felicitous way Government could have adopted.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE MURDER OF MR. HAYWARD.

We quite concur with the *Daily Examiner* in considering that Mr. Drew's mission to Gilgit to enquire into the murder of Mr. Hayward can answer no useful purpose. He is a servant of Kashmir and "will not be allowed to go beyond Cashmere territory." This would almost seem to imply that the unjustifiable annexation of Gilgit is now being tacitly sanctioned, in spite of the protest which the inhabitants of that and surrounding districts have constantly made against it, and the earnestness of which has been proved by their readiness to shed their blood in resisting the Kashmir invader. The country is certainly momentarily subdued, but will again rise at the first opportunity. In the meanwhile, as the *Examiner* says—"In Gilgit, it is evident Mr. Drew will be able to learn nothing but what the chief of that place (if there is still a chief) permits him to learn. We trust the Government of India will not allow itself to be hoodwinked by the course adopted."—*Indian Public Opinion.*

OUR SERVANTS.

The registration of servants is a subject which every now and then comes to the front with a rush and an indignant letter—but somehow never advances farther than being considered "a sensible suggestion." The reason of this is, we are inclined to believe, that the greater number of Europeans in India are tolerably satisfied with the servants they have. A syce must steal grain—it is his dustoor, and nothing can confine the consumption of sugar to the Saheb—except high education and graduated khidmutgars. Given their failings—and there can be no doubt that with carelessness in "looking after one's servants" the failings will assume gigantic proportions, and that when master and khansamah retire from your service the richer of the two will be the khansamah—it cannot be denied that our servants in this country have not the failings peculiar to those at home. There is no necessity to legislate about "followers," and "the cat" who uses hair-oil and writing-paper does not exist in India.—*Pioneer.*

WEATHER, PLAGIARISM, AND SUICIDE.

Yesterday was one of those days on which a reference to the weather is excusable, as well on account of the peculiarity as of its depressing influence on the imaginative faculties. The state of the atmosphere would have justified wholesale plagiarism in any newspaper writer, and suicide in any one else not entirely devoid of feeling. The observation we have to make, however, is that a cyclone was prophesied by the weatherwise, which was to have come off last night or this morning. Several letters have reached us on the subject, and the state of the atmosphere of the last three days has, we must admit, been of a character so suggestive of the approach of some meteorological catastrophe, that the occurrence of a cyclone and earthquake combined before this reaches our readers would not by any means surprise us. As we write there is an appearance of brighter skies, but in all probability we have escaped the visitation at the expense of some of our neighbours.—*Calcutta Examiner*, Oct. 25.

DEATH OF A CALCUTTA MERCHANT.

We regret to have to announce in this morning's obituary the death of Mr. Robert Brown Mackay, of the firm of Messrs. Schoene, Kilburn, and Co., of this city. Mr. Mackay left Calcutta in February last in impaired health, and, after spending the summer months in the United States, was on the point of returning to England, when his indisposition, from which he had never been entirely free, took the form of lung disease, and terminated fatally at New York on the 20th instant. Though for several years previous to his leaving India, Mr. Mackay had ceased to take any active part in public or commercial matters, he was at one time prominently engaged in the direction of our chief mercantile institutions, where he was distinguished as well for his business abilities as for the sound judgment with which those were exercised. By Mr. Mackay's death the mercantile community of Calcutta loses one of its ablest members, whilst those who counted amongst his intimate acquaintances have to lament the most steadfast and genial of friends.—*Englishman*, Oct. 26.

SOMETHING NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

A case, recently decided at Bombay, and published in the last number of Mr. Farran's Reports, decides a point upon which the public in general are labouring under a wrong impression. It has generally been supposed that any debts not entered by an insolvent in his schedule were not included in the order for discharge; but Mr. Justice Bayley has ruled, on the authority of an appeal case decided by Lord Campbell and Lord Justices Turner and Knight Bruce, upon the effect of an order absolute of the Insolvent Court of Calcutta, granted under the Indian Insolvent Act, that debts not mentioned in the schedule are included in the order, especially if the creditor had any knowledge of the insolvency. Lord Campbell said, "It is quite clear that, according to the Indian Insolvent Act, there are debts not specified in the schedule, from which, by virtue of the absolute order, the insolvent is discharged," and Lord Justice Turner added, "It seems clear to me that the discharge was not intended to be confined to the debts enumerated in the schedule, for throughout the Act continual reference is made to debts not included in the schedule, and such debts are treated as standing on the same footing as bets admitted by the schedule." —*Englishman.*

INSOLVENT SERVANTS OF GOVERNMENT.

A case was lately heard in the Insolvency Court which drew from Mr. Justice Markby some sensible and apposite remarks. It is unnecessary to mention names, for the circumstances of the case were, unhappily, by no means exceptional. The facts are simple enough. A youngster enters the Government service at the age of seventeen or eighteen, and finds his salary inadequate to his wants, real or imaginary. His fellow-clerks, however, are ever ready to assist him, and to accelerate his descent into the abyss of debt, by lending him money—one, indeed, for friendship's sake, but another for the sake of thirty per cent. interest. The effect of such loans was much the same as tying twelve-pounder shot to the legs of a swimmer. The foolish youth did, however, make one desperate effort to save himself and only narrowly missed succeeding. He started a carpentry business, and was making money by it, until compelled to desist by the Government order prohibiting public servants from engaging in trading or industrial pursuits. Deprived of this chance of paying his debts, nothing remained for the insolvent but to seek the protection of the Court, even at the risk of losing his appointment. As it happened, this contingency was not incurred—the Government apparently making some allowance in the insolvent's favour in consideration of its having closed his carpentry business, and so deprived him of the means of paying his creditors. The Judge, however, very properly condemned the practice of "mutual accommodation" that is said to prevail to a very reprehensible extent among the subordinate branches of the public service in this country. In England, any Government servant who puts his name to an accommodation bill is liable to instant dismissal, and were a few such examples made in India young men would be less prone to run into debt for the gratification of a passing whim or a petty vanity. It might not be amiss to withhold from the lenders of money all participation in the assets of a public servant. The borrower is oftentimes the less culpable of the two.—*Englishman*, Oct. 26.

## CRIMINAL TRIBES.

(*Native Opinion.*)

Those who have studied the works of Sleeman and Hervey know to a great extent the ramifications and complications of hereditary crime in India. We say hereditary, for it is a matter of notoriety that until within the last few years the criminal tribes in this Presidency, such as the Ramoosees, the Mangs, the Bernds, &c. &c., used openly to confess theft as their hereditary profession; and travellers above the Ghauts are aware that they had to pay a heavy blackmail at every halting station, in order to protect themselves and their goods from the depredations of these marauders. There were some good traits among some of these thieving tribes, but others were simply and purely murderers and thieves, and the following expressions have now passed into classical proverbs—"He is a Mang:" "That is a Berad:" "He is a Ramosee." These sayings at once show not only that we have "professional criminals" on this side of India, but that the whole population has stamped them hereditarily as such. To Europeans, the institution of caste appears as an anachronism; but although caste has suffered numerous modifications and is likely to undergo various religious transformations, it is very doubtful how far it will go down as a social institution, at all events for some time to come. But it is absurd for a man to plead caste as an excuse for crime. And we do not believe that the criminal tribes themselves in the neighbourhood of more civilized and peaceful communities will at this day confess crime as their hereditary occupation. There are, however, castes which we have not mentioned before, the members of which profess to follow useful occupations but in reality merely as subsidiary to the general one of thieving. The stone-grinders, called Patharwats, the iron workers, called Ghisadi, and similar other tribes carry on their professed occupation by day and their real calling by night. Local inquiries will show that along the strip of land lying on the sea coast from Goa to Surat these two classes of thieves have committed numerous depredations upon the peaceful population of the land. The Patharwats in particular were at one time a pest. They are believed to have come from the Southern Maratha country. They had their own organization and led a life which made them a terror to the surrounding population. The difficulty of communication in the different parts of the interior was doubtless the means of securing impunity to many of these professional criminals. An experienced police constable upcountry lately recounted to us the confessions of an old Ramosee, showing how their plundering expeditions were organized and conducted, how they were protected and supported by some of the hill chiefs and Polygars; and how it was at last that their influence was on the wane, and finally they have now ceased to exist, at least so far as the distant countries are concerned, as organized communities of out-throats and plunderers. The late Rajah of Satara and his brother have contributed more to the suppression of these tribes than many are aware of. The first Rajah, after trying by all reasonable and peaceful measures to effect a reform, issaid to have had recourse to the wholesale execution at one time of three to four hundred convicted Mangs and Ramosees; and such was the terror thereby inspired and so excellent his detective arrangements, that several nests of robbers were cleared within a few months. However, it was not until the Thuggee and Dacoity department was in active operation, that the systematic organization of crime was first discovered and the first measures conceived for its extirpation. . . . . With the extension of our railway system, along with a great deal of good which shall doubtless also have a great deal of evil; and amongst others the visits of the Minas and other dacoits, and the still more formidable and odious community of Eunuchs, whose appearance is dreaded by the generality of our people as that of a plague, and to avoid which a sort of blackmail is paid to these professional criminals who are styled Chapaisewallas, [*i. e.* takers of four pice]. Very few in this part of the country have any idea of the organization of these social outcasts nor of another organization which this bill does not appear to touch, but which is no less dangerous in its operations. We mean the female kidnapping gangs. . . . . .

Mr. Ellis, the Hon'ble Member from Bombay, ought to be able to tell us of the measures which have already been adopted in this Presidency for some sort of supervision over the criminal tribes in these parts; and if, following the example of the Punjaub, the executive rules are likely to be interfered with by our High Court, it is extremely essential that the present opportunity should be embraced to set all such doubtful questions at rest. We have been drawn to a greater length than we expected on this occasion, but the measure is very important in its bearings on the welfare of the general population, and we again express the hope that all the interesting information on this subject published so fully and widely as possible, as it will be sure to create more vivid and growing interest in the subject amongst the public generally and thus strengthen the hands of the State authorities in grappling with and annihilating the evil.

## ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.

(*Broad Arrow.*)

SIR,—Have we any corps of the above name in our Army? If so, what are its duties? In time of war, what corps is supposed to look after the sick and wounded? Have we any hospital establishment fit to take the field? In India a complete hospital establishment accompanies a marching regiment, having hospital tents, ambulances, and doolies, with an efficient staff of servants. There are apothecaries to administer medicine, which they are also able to compound, being acquainted with drugs and capable of reading prescriptions. There are ward boys to assist in attending to the sick, and to keep the tents and wards clean-liness. There are drivers to [illegible]ces, and dooly-bearers to carry the doolies. [illegible] an establishment fit to take the field, and to [illegible] those duties which must fall to the lot of some [illegible]en in war. With what corps or body of men to [illegible]ce these duties, supposing us to be engaged in a Eu[illegible] war, are we at present provided? Let us imagine that we are on paper provided with such a corps. Has it any ambulances or any men capable of driving them? Or are ambulances and drivers to be provided by some successor to the Military Train? Have we a sufficient number of trained compounders of medicine fit to make up prescriptions for all the sick and wounded that are likely to require medical and surgical treatment in a campaign? or are our sick and wounded to be handed over to the tender care of some of those excellent specimens of humanity who are occasionally said to occupy the post of hospital sergeants at certain out-quarters—men belonging to the Purveying Department of the Army Hospital Corps—men who don't know chalk from arsenic, and, so far from being capable of compounding prescriptions, can hardly be trusted to administer medicine when compounded—the unfortunate doctor in charge being converted into an apothecary and ward boy. If we can get on at home without any hospital establishment on the line of march, if doctors have sufficient *time* to be made into apothecaries, would the same be the case in war? Could we, in the country of an enemy, depend on kindly farmers for the loan of carts in case of need, on village stores for our sick and wounded men, on civilian surgeons for the loan or present of drugs and surgical appliances, our own medical chest having been conveniently packed off by rail to our ultimate destination? If not, who are being trained for these duties? Ought the hospitals at home, *however small*, to be in charge of a hospital sergeant, who is *also* a passed compounder? or is a *fellow* quite ignorant of the duties required for the post good enough? No one can tell how soon war may be forced upon us, and let us hope that we have begun to organise a corps to look after and take care of the victims of wounds and disease. If, indeed, we are not already provided with such a corps in a thorough state of efficiency.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

X. Y. Z.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—This celebrated Oil is palatable, improves the functions of digestion and assimilation, and is borne with facility by stomachs which are disturbed by other kinds. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., observes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-Pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

## POPPING THE QUESTION ON THE STAGE.

(*Saturday Review*, Oct. 1.)

There is a question which is assumed by ingenuous youth to be so universal that, in fact, one-half of the human race is supposed to ask it of the other half. The boy who contemplates his future at all takes for granted that he will some day ask some woman to marry him, and all girls suppose the time will come when they must answer Yes or No. The question, then, being at once inevitable and of so momentous a nature, and so much moreover hanging on the way of putting it and the whole subject, too, being shrouded in mystery—for, to the eternal honour of the sex who are questioned, a cloud rests on the manner and method of their questioners, and a delicate reticence forbids the illumination which experience might throw on this point—it is no wonder that youth especially should find the subject interesting, even when treated by fancy and in the abstract; and should welcome that reading or dramatic representation through which alone can be derived hints, and the more definite and masterly instruction of example, as to the mode in which the ordeal should be gone through when the critical moment in their own personal history arrives. Nor does this natural spirit of inquiry miss its satisfaction. Fiction indeed has made it at once a duty and a delight to put young persons of either sex in the way of acquitting themselves with credit in what is conventionally assumed to be the most difficult, embarrassing, and even crucial moment of existence; suggesting infinite alternatives, and adapting itself to every humour, so that no one need be driven, for want of example or precedent, to play a part for which nature has not fitted him.

Considering how the drama undertakes to enact before men's eyes every supreme moment incident to humanity, the art of making proposals ought by this time to be easy, and a study of genteel comedy ought to precede every declaration; but in fact, and with one exception, it is not to the drama that the lover anxious to acquit himself with distinction should turn. Tragedy rarely deals in such amenities, and its precedents are full of ill omen; while comedy will only treat the affair as a joke. There is unfortunately an element of the ludicrous everywhere haunting this subject, rendering all direct representation hazardous. Playwrights shirk it for their dignified lovers, and actors mistrust their powers of subduing the spectator to any gravity of sympathy. A proposal involving the graceful emotions befitting the occasion is still a thing for the imagination to picture, not for more flippant eye and ear to witness. Therefore it belongs rather to the novel than even to the domestic drama. There is plenty of love-making on the stage, but the proposal either precedes the action—as when Millamant is all the way through considering whether she shall accept Mirabell or not, and triumphing in her power; "I think I must resolve after all not to have you; well, I won't have you, Mirabell—I'm resolved—I think you may go. Ha, ha, ha! what would you give that you could help loving me"—or, like murder, it comes off behind the scenes; or it is arranged, as the newspapers say, by the lady's papa. Thus Boniface offers his daughter and her two thousand pounds to Gibbet.* "And what think you, then, of my daughter Cherry for a wife?"—the high-waman, as great a master of policy and of his feelings as his august betters in such contracts, replying, "Look'ee, my dear Bonny; Cherry is the goddess I adore; but it is a maxim that man and wife should never have it in their power to hang one another, for, if they should, heaven have mercy on them both."

But such neatness and readiness, such perception of the situation, as is here displayed, is no part of the conventional stage proposal. It is the booby, the country bumpkin, the fop, the blunderer who makes his offer on boards. Everybody is familiar with Lord Dundreary's offer, and his philosophical preparation for either fortune. The past century was equally well acquainted with Wilful's method of recommending himself:—"A match or no match, cousin with the hard name. If you have a mind to be married, say the word and send for the piper. Say the word and I'll do't; Wilful will do't; that's my creed":—and also with Steele's Humphrey Gubbins' notion of making himself agreeable to his cousin Bridget, or Parthenissa, as she prefers to call herself, dropping the Christian name as the greatest secret she has—"Look ye, cousin, the old folks resolving to marry us, I thought it would be proper to see how I liked you, as not caring to marry a pig in a poke." Goldsmith, too, is ingenious in predicaments founded on the tyranny of parents in the disposal of their children's hands, in that story of *Good-Natured Man*, having brought home as his sister (who had been away with her aunt this ten years) the lady he is engaged to, is required by his father to make love to his ward, Miss Richland, who loses half her fortune if she marries without her guardian Sian's consent, which of course he intends to do. She gets an inkling of the situation the moment before her reluctant lover arrives to pay his court, and resolves upon the most implicit acquiescence. First he stammers, blunders, and throws all upon his father. "My father, madam, has some intentions—of explaining our affair—which—himself—can best explain." In vain is he urged on by old Croaker with "Call up a look, you dog." He flounders into a dead silence which the senior hastens to attribute to the violence of his passion. Miss Richland finds a great attraction in modest diffidence—"A silent address is the genuine eloquence of sincerity." "Madam," says the father, "he has forgot to speak any other language—silence is become his mother-tongue." "And it must be confessed, sir," the lady blandly replies, "it speaks very powerfully in his favour." Leontine, finding his modesty so attractive, now tries what impudence will do, and receives little better reception:—

"Miss Richland.—If I could flatter myself you thought as you speak, sir.

Leontine.—Doubt my sincerity, madam! By your dear self I swear. Ask the brave if they desire glory; ask cowards if they covet safety—

Croaker.—Well, well, no more questions about it.

Leontine.—Ask the sick if they long for health; ask misers if they love money—ask—

Croaker.—Ask a fool if he can talk nonsense! What's come over the boy? What signifies asking when there is not a soul to give you an answer? If you would ask to the purpose, ask this lady's consent to make you happy.

Miss Richland.—Why, indeed, sir, his uncommon ardour almost compels me—forces me to comply."

The young widow has a peculiar place in the drama especially in the French and what is borrowed from the French, because for her alone is it *comme il faut* to receive addresses direct; she alone is absolutely at her own disposal. But all love-making to widows on the stage is supposed to be directed to her purse. The lady is the dupe, and the audience the confidant, of a succession of mercenary suitors. But a certain formula of proposal has been always considered indispensable, even where parents manage everything, and this form affords an opportunity for comedy not to be lost. Thus to the public offer of his hand made by M. Thomas Diafoirus, who comes upon the scene charged with a fine speech for everybody concerned. He first mistakes his intended, to whom he is introduced for the first time, for her stepmother, and commences:—"Madame, c'est avec justice que le ciel vous a concédé le beau nom de mère; but long ere set right in this particular by his father, no way abashed by the *contretemps*, he addresses himself at once to the delivery of an offer of his heart and hand. We know people likely enough to recommend themselves in something the same strain, but, if so, the ladies say nothing about it:—

"Mademoiselle, me plus ne moins que la statue de Memnon rendoit un son harmonieux lorsqu'elle venoit à être éclairée des rayons du soleil, tout de même me sens-je animé d'un doux transport à l'apparition du soleil de vos beautés. Et comme les naturalistes remarquent que la fleur nommée Héliotrope tourne sans cesse vers cet astre du jour, aussi mon cœur 4-ores-en-avant se tournera-t-il toujours vers les astres resplendissants de vos yeux adorables, ainsi que vers son pôle unique. Souffrez-donc, mademoiselle, que j'appende aujourd hui à l'autel de vos charmes l'offrande de ce cœur, qui ne respire, et n'ambitionne autre gloire que d'être toute sa vie, mademoiselle, votre très-humble, très-obéissant, et très fidèle serviteur et mari."

The audience is quite ready to agree with Toinette that learning puts one in the way of saying very fine things.

We have said that the technical declaration is shirked by the dramatist, with one exception. We need hardly say that this exception is Shakspeare. We might almost say that Shakspeare comes next to Mr. Trollope in the number and variety of his forms of proposal, and the visible zest and enjoyment with which he throws himself into the work. There are more offers of marriage in his plays than in all the witty comedies of a later age put together. It is this turn for matchmaking which has brought down upon him the censures of George Sand, who, in adapting *Comme il vous plaira* to the French stage, felt her moral sense wounded, and found much correction necessary to fit it for her refined countrymen. She complains that Shakspeare, by a strange seemingly incomprehensible contrast, has set the divinest grace by the side of the most frightful cynicism. "Not only did he give the *douce* Audrey to the *grivois* Touchstone, but Celia is mismatched with the detestable Oliver." Shakspeare has, indeed, a way of coming very promptly to the point, and accomplishes very quick reformations with a wedding in prospect. It will even strike off a marriage in a parenthesis. Thus the Duke to Isabel:

Dear Isabel,
I have a motion much imports your good,
Whereto if you'll a willing ear incline,
What's mine is yours and what is yours is mine.

In fact, he never allows the lady to doubt the sincerity of her lover's intentions; all is honest and above board; there is a reassuring touch of business in his most romantic declarations. Fenton, in making love to Mistress Anne, confesses to her that her father will not believe but he wooes her for her money:—

And tells me 'tis a thing impossible
I should love thee but as a property.

Anne—Maybe, he tells you true.

Fenton—No, heaven so speed me in my time to come!
Albeit I will confess thy father's wealth
Was the first motive that I wo'd thee, Anne:
Yet wooing thee, I found thee of more value
Than stamps in gold, or sums in sealed bags;
And 'tis the very riches of thyself
That now I aim at.

We can conceive no wooing less to George Sand's state than Henry V.'s; for in her numerous expositions of the passion, constancy, which is the Kings's one plea, and with Shakspeare pre-eminent, figures not only as an impossible virtue, but as no virtue at all:—

"I cannot gasp out my eloquence, nor I have no cunning in protestation; only downright oaths, which I never use till urged nor never break for urging. If thou canst love a fellow of this temper, Kate, whose face if not worth sunburning, that never looks in his glass for love of anything he sees there, let thine eye be thy cook. I speak to thee plain soldier: If thou canst love me for this, take me; if not, to say to thee—that I shall die is true; but—for thy love, by the Lord, no; yet I love thee too; and while thou livest, dear Kate, take a fellow of plain and uncoined constancy, for he perforce must do thee right, because he hath not the gift to woo in other places."

For cynicism—the real thing—what can match the scene where Richard III. proposes himself to Anne? With what wonderful plausibility does he cheat a weak vain woman out of her grief and hatred, and show us how it might be done! Nothing could be more masterly. The subject is clearly congenial. The gradations with which she is brought round from loathing and spitting to a half-consent are possible as we read. Richard confesses all his murders, but they were done for love of her; and he offers his sword "to hide in this true breast":—

"Anne—Well, well, put up your sword.
Richard—Then say my peace is made.
Anne—That shall you know hereafter.
Richard—But shall I live in hope?
Anne—All men, I hope, live so.
Richard—Vouchsafe to wear this ring.
Anne—To take is not to give.
[She puts on the ring,"

when Richard exclaims,

Was ever woman in this humour wooed?
Was ever woman in this humour won?

it is not only Richard that triumphs, but the imagination that has wrought it out triumphs too. Again, what a delightful relish we detect in the situation where Petruchio proposes to Kate with that nice adjustment of bullying and flattery by which the shrewish temper may be mastered, which yearns to hear pretty things and wooing words, though it cannot help shying and snapping at them;—

And will you, nill you, I will marry you?
Now, Kate, I am a husband for your turn.
For by this light whereby I see thy beauty
(Thy beauty that doth make me like thee well)
Thou must be married to no man but me,
For I am he am born to tame you, Kate.

Parents arranged marriages in Shakespeare's days with probably a higher idea of their rights than has since prevailed, but he would not have us suppose parental prerogative to be everything and the lady's wishes nothing. Indeed all along it has been the part of the drama to relax the stern cords of parental authority, and plead the rights of the affections—with Shakspeare the legitimate rights. The three hundred pounds a year which recommend Slender to Master Page are to be no indemnification with the poet's audience for the dulness which could not plead its own cause:—

"Shallow—She's coming; to her, coz. O boy, thou hadst a father.

Slender—I had a father, Mistress Anne; my uncle can tell you good jests of him. Pray you, uncle, tell Mistress Anne the jest how my father stole two geese out of a pen; good uncle.

Shallow—Mistress Anne, my cousin loves you.

Slender—Ay, that I do, as well as any woman in Gloucestershire.

Shallow—He will maintain you like a gentlewoman. He will make you a hundred and fifty pound jointure.

Anne—Good Master Shallow, let him woo for himself."

Our space, not our store of examples, fails us, though, as we have said, it is not in the drama that the real field of illustration and suggestion lies. That must be explored at some future opportunity.

## THE CONDITION OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE."

Sir,—A paragraph in your columns of the 24th inst. being calculated to convey to the Profession, and especially to its junior members, an erroneous idea of the position—as regards promotion—which those Assistant-Surgeons will occupy who may enter the service consequent on the proposed examination in February next, I venture to address you on the subject.

For the last few years promotion has been so slow that the junior Assistant-Surgeons now in the service cannot reasonably hope to be promoted at all.

They will simply have to serve as Assistant-Surgeons for five-and-twenty years, unless a favourable revolution takes place in the service, of which there is, at present, no prospect whatever.

We have hoped for that, against hope, too long, and have at length resigned ourselves to our fate—that of being subordinates to the end of the chapter—not with contentment certainly, nor with benefit to the State—for ill-treatment can never produce zeal—but with an amount of submission that ought to be very comforting to those whom adverse fortune has appointed to be our rulers.

How then, I would ask, can the fact of "there having been no admission since October, 1868," make the entry into the service after the February examination one under comparatively favourable circumstances as regards promotion?"

As the observations to which I have taken exception have appeared in a conspicuous part of a very widely-circulated and most influential paper, I beg, in justice to the unfortunates already in the service, as well as to those whom encouragement from you would no doubt bring forward, that this, if not considered otherwise unworthy, may find an equally honourable place.

I am, &c.

OLD, BUT UNPROMOTED.

## GOSSIP ABOUT MEMBERS OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

M. Gambetta, of whom I made the acquaintance three years back, when he lived in a poorly furnished garret, is the only member of the new Government, with the exception of General Trochu, who has gone to live at his official residence. M. Picard occupied the apartments inhabited four years since by Mr. Bigelow, when he was American Consul in the Avenue de la Grande Armee, which, as it will be in an exposed position, I expect to see him vacate with his family for the extensive bomb-proof cellars under the Ministry of France. Jules Simon sticks to his fifth floor in the Place de la Madeleine. He has no taste for the staring furniture and gorgeous domesticity of an official residence; his dwelling, which is up six pairs of stairs from the *entresol*, does not count as a floor at the porter's lodge, and has a peculiar charming character. The wide balcony, from which M. Jules Simon witnessed the Revolution of 1848, is the domain of Madame Simon, who adores song-birds and flowers. I really think that Jules Simon's ideas of the country are chiefly derived from the hanging garden which surrounds his suite of rooms. All the sitting-rooms are lined with mahogany book-cases, the only ornament of which are the books. Flowers freshen up dark corners, and bloom in all sorts of out-of-the-way places. The stove in the dining-room is in summer converted into a *jardinière*, and ivy clings to the pedestals of some pretty statuettes. The library was presented to the master of the house by political supporters, or enthusiastic students, who, eighteen years ago, attended his lectures at the College of France. Jules Simon is thoroughly the man of letters; he sets up to be a political economist, but, so far as I can see, he has hitherto confined himself to giving dinagnoses of our social evils. Proud'hon, in his scornful way, stigmatised him as a sigh; Vermorel as a tear; and Michelet paid him the compliment of calling him *Une charité qui ne saura jamais agir*. His works are tedious—that sort of tediousness which comes of halting between two opinions. As a speaker he might be classed among the first rate medio-critics. But he shines in conversation. He has a delicate wit, and affects to hide his pungency under an air of sly good-nature. I remember at one of his Thursday evening receptions six years back, Floquet coming in a great rage to Mme. Simon, at which was then news. At the end of his harangue, the ardent little advocate said of the apostate, *Il a tué la jeunesse!* Jules Simon, who still believed the best of his old friend Ollivier, defended him by turning round, and asking with a slight shade of irony—*Quel age a tu, Floquet?* Now, Floquet was a bachelor verging on forty. Cremieux is one of the veterans of '48. He is about the size of Lord Russell, with a very bushy head and features, which might have been Grecian, were the nose half an inch longer; but which, by reason of its disproportionate shortness, make him look like a classic caricature. His pleasing aptitude is a fertile subject for caricaturists. When the small-pox was raging here last summer, I remember a cartoon in which a handsome but lumpish footman was helping him to put on his great coat. The following dialogue took place between the master and man:—"Is Monsieur thinking of getting himself re-vaccinated?" "No, Joseph, what would be the precaution small-pox is disfiguring!!" Cremieux has more brain enthusiasm than any man I ever met. I remember last winter seeing him put forth all his conversational powers to charm a young married lady to whom he had taken a perfectly platonic fancy. After they had talked for half an hour on a sofa, the husband came up, and asked to be introduced. M. Cremieux, starting up, volunteered to disarm any possible jealousy by saying, "I am 76 years old, *et je ne suis plus dangereux!*" Another day at a diplomatic party, when he had passed in review aunty Dinadarrys, divers peeresses in weighty silks and weighty laces, and weighty Roskell and Hunt jewels, and oppressed with a weighty sense of their own greatness, little Cremieux lost all patience, and gave utterance to a speech to this effect—"Is it possible that the earth has been struggling with fire and water and torrid heat, and ice deluges; and that man has been fighting with wild beasts, and famine, and his own violence for hundreds and thousands and millions of years, and produced that lot only? *Qu'elle est imbecile votre belle nature!*" he exclaimed turning to Mde. Drouhynde L'Huys. The worst thing about Cremieux is that he is the friend and advocate of the Pereires, Mirès, and other financiers of their sort. He also pleads for the dramatic artistes and opera-singers when they want to take the law of managers. Cremieux's musical *soirees* are the most brilliant in Paris. Rachel recited, Sontag sang, and Paganini played the violin in his drawing-room in the Rue Bonaparte. As a lawyer and an orator, Cremieux stands very high. He was hardly a Republican on the 24th February, 1848. But he is now looked upon as a "puce." Garnier Pagès is the personally best known of any of his colleagues to English people; this is the second Republican Government of which he is a member. He is a very honest man, and has done good service to his party by organising a Republican opposition in the dreary time between 1852 and 1863. As a statesman he is of [illegible]. He fancies because he is a first-rate accou[illegible]e is a good financier, and his finance pretensions [illegible]m sorry to say, did irreparable injury to France in 1848. M. Garnier Pagès then granted frightful railway monopolies to the Rothschilds, refused to reform the organization of the Bank of France, which is unable to deal with the fiscal necessities of the country, and imposed the hateful impost of the 45 centimes.—*Paris Letter (of Sept. 17) in the Daily News.*

At a trial in an Alabama town, not long since, one of the witnesses, an old lady of some eighty years, was closely questioned by an opposing counsel relative to the clearness of her eyesight. "Can you see me?" was answered. "How well can you see me?" persisted the lawyer. "Well enough," responded the lady, "to see that you are neither a negro, an Indian, nor a gentleman." The answer brought down the house and silenced the counsel.

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